

DRAFT NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 80 of the Indian Emigration Act, 1883 (XXI of 1883), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that in Schedule F (A)—*Duration of Emigration Season*—to the rules as published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No. 94-E, dated the 18th March 1886, and subsequently amended, the following amendment shall be made, namely:

In the second column for the word "7th July" substitute "1st July".

The 18th September, 1903.

No. 1675—34.—In the Draft Notification published with this Department Notification No. 1608, dated 10th September 1903, for the words "18th March 1884" substitute "18th March 1886".

LAND-SURVEYS.

The 15th September, 1903.

No. 1452—131-3.—Mr. J. McHatton, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, Survey of India, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, with effect from 16th June 1903.

GENERAL.

The 15th September, 1903.

No. 3185—162.—The services of Mr. Laurence Robertson, I.C.S. (Bombay), who was appointed to officiate as Under-Secretary in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture by Notification No. 2463—162-9, dated 14th July 1903, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the afternoon of the 22nd September 1903.

The 18th September, 1903.

No. 3224.—Mr. A. R. Tucker, Registrar, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, is granted privilege leave combined with furlough in India under Articles 246, 260 and 338 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations for six months, with effect from the 1st October 1903, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

CIVIL VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION.

The 16th September, 1903.

No. 1651—100-3.—Veterinary-Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. A. Morgan, Inspector General, Civil Veterinary Department, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from 1st October 1903, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 1653—100-4.—Veterinary-Major H. T. Pease, Principal, Punjab Veterinary College, Lahore, is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the office of the Inspector General, Civil Veterinary Department, in addition to his own duties during the absence on privilege leave of Veterinary-Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. A. Morgan.

J. O. MILLER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 16th September, 1903.

No. 1445-G.—The combined leave granted in Notification No. 1502-G., dated the 11th September 1901, to Captain C. A. Smith, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, is extended by one day.

No. 1453-G.—Captain F. C. Webb Ware, C.I.E., a Political Assistant of the 2nd (officiating Political Agent of the 4th) class, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 15th September, 1903, and is also granted furlough for one year and nine months, under articles 233 and 308 of the Civil Service Regulations, in continuation of the privilege leave.

No. 1454-G.—Captain A. D. Macpherson, a Political Assistant of the 3rd (officiating 2nd) class, is posted as Assistant Political Agent for Chagah.

The 18th September, 1903.

No. 2748-F.A.—The services of Lieutenant J. L. Costello, Indian Army, are placed at the disposal of the Honourable the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General in the North-West Frontier Province, for employment as a Reserve Officer with the Frontier Militia Corps.

No. 1461-G.—The Hon'ble Mr. C. S. Bayley, C.S.I., a Resident of the 1st class and Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, is granted privilege leave for two months and one day, with effect from the 18th September, 1903, and is also granted special leave for three months and twenty-nine days, under articles 233 and 316 of the Civil Service Regulations, in continuation of the privilege leave.

No. 1462-G.—Mr. O. V. Bosanquet, a Political Agent of the 1st (officiating additional Resident of the 2nd) class, and officiating Resident at Indore, is appointed to officiate, temporarily, in addition to his own duties, as a Resident of the 1st class and Governor-General's Agent in Central India, with effect from the date of assuming charge and until further orders.

No. 1464-G.—Captain C. B. Winter, a Political Assistant of the 2nd (officiating 1st) class, was posted as Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan from the 5th June to the 25th August, 1903, both days inclusive.

L. W. DANE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE. PUBLIC DEBT.

Simla, the 17th September, 1903.

No. 5738-A.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (1) of Section 7 of the Indian Securities Act, XIII of 1886, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the words "Director General, Supply and Transport," "Inspectors General, Supply and Transport" and "Executive Supply and Transport Officers" shall be substituted for the words "Commissary General-in-Chief," "Commissaries General" and "Executive Commissariat Officers," respectively, in Notification No. 1470, dated the 26th March 1886.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 18th September, 1903.

No. 5764-P.—The following postings in the Account Department are notified:

Mr. C. F. Cowie as Assistant Accountant General, Punjab, with effect from the 10th of September 1903.

Mr. N. Vijayaraghavan as Assistant Comptroller, India Treasuries, with effect from the 6th of September 1903.

E. N. BAKER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 18th September, 1903.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY STAFF.

No. 947.—With reference to "*Extract from the Gazette of India*," Military Department, Notification No. 861 of 1903, it is notified that the designation "Inspector of Army Signalling, Madras, Bombay and Burma" is to be substituted for that of "Inspector of Army Signalling, Madras, Bombay and Burma Commands."

*(G. G. O. No. 498 of 1903 is cancelled.)

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 948.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Army, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:

Lieutenants—

Charles Cranford Stuart, 1st Battalion, Manchester Regiment, attached as a supernumerary to the 1st Battalion, Wiltshire Regiment; squadron officer, 1st (Prince Albert Victor's Own) Punjab Cavalry. Dated 8th August 1903.

Clarence Gordon Hume Henderson, Royal Artillery; squadron officer, 2nd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent. Dated 12th July 1903.

Frederick Alexander Don, 1st Battalion, Northamptonshire Regiment; officiating Double Company officer, 1st Battalion, Moplah Rifles. Dated 14th August 1903.

Claude Butler Gosset, 3rd Battalion, Royal Fusiliers, attached as a supernumerary to the 1st Battalion, South Lancashire Regiment; Double Company officer, 8th Rajput Infantry. Dated 29th August 1903.

Ronald Jasper Cargill, 2nd Battalion, Royal Lancaster Regiment, attached as a supernumerary to the 1st Battalion, Somersetshire Light Infantry; Double Company officer, 26th Punjab Infantry. Dated 24th August 1903.

Second-Lieutenants—

George Dudley Ruadh MacMahon, 1st Battalion, Hampshire Regiment; Double Company officer, 24th (Duchess of Connaught's Own) Baluchistan Infantry. Dated 12th August 1903.

Francis Charles Moberly, 1st Battalion, Border Regiment, attached as a supernumerary to the 1st Battalion, Norfolk Regiment; Double Company officer, 5th Regiment of Bengal (Light) Infantry. Dated 23rd August 1903.

Second-Lieutenant MacMahon is promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in the Indian Army, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 12th August 1903.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

No. 949.—Captain A. F. Thomason, Indian Army, to be Supply and Transport officer, 3rd class, with effect from the 12th September 1903.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 950.—The following extract is published for general information:

"London Gazette," dated the 28th August 1903, pages 5426 and 5427.

INDIA OFFICE;

28th August, 1903.

The King has approved of the following promotions among officers of the Indian Army, Indian Medical Service, and Indian Army Departments, and admissions to the Indian Army made by the Government of India:

INDIAN ARMY.

Major to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Louis Augustus Gordon. Dated 14th June 1903.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Dated 2nd June 1903.

William Desmond Villiers-Stuart.

Harry Edward Spiller Cordeaux, C.M.G.

William Thurburn Barry.

Harold Lake Compton Turner.

Francis Adams.

Second-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

Dated 5th April 1903.

Herbert Frederic Collingridge.

Alfred Henry Peyton.

Dated 6th April 1903.

Henry Robert Baynes Reed.

Cyril Byam Gannon.

Dated 8th April 1903.

Maurice Hayes Simonds.

Alfred George Lyell.

Bertie William Edgcome Dunsford.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant George Sidney Renny, from the East Lancashire Regiment. Dated 9th April 1903, but to rank from 4th June 1900.

Lieutenant Kenneth Erick Kirkpatrick, from the Manchester Regiment. Dated 29th March 1903, but to rank from 15th August 1900.

Lieutenant William Keith Rollo, from the Royal Scots. Dated 14th March 1903, but to rank from 22nd January 1901.

Lieutenant Edward Gavin Johnstone Byrne, from the Cheshire Regiment. Dated 8th April 1903, but to rank from 1st February 1902.

Lieutenant Edward Richard Lyndale Browning, from the Royal Garrison Artillery. Dated 8th April 1903, but to rank from 30th April 1902.

Second-Lieutenant Duncan Charles Home, from the Royal Scots. Dated 4th April 1903.

Second-Lieutenant Lionel Schofield Fenton, from the Suffolk Regiment. Dated 28th April 1903.

To be Second-Lieutenants.

Second-Lieutenant John Briscoe Watts, from the South Staffordshire Regiment. Dated 27th April 1903, but to rank from 4th May 1901.

Second-Lieutenant Joseph Thomas Kirby, from the Royal Warwickshire Regiment. Dated 8th April 1903, but to rank from 4th May 1901.

Second-Lieutenant Alister Mackenzie Forteath, from the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers. Dated 30th March 1903, but to rank from 4th May 1901.

Second-Lieutenant Sydney Buxton Pope, from the Royal Irish Regiment. Dated 8th April 1903, but to rank from 4th May 1901.

Second-Lieutenant John Stewart Sutherland Moir, from the Cheshire Regiment. Dated 27th April 1903, but to rank from 8th May 1901.

Second-Lieutenant Otway Trevor MacRitchie Leckie, from the Unattached List. Dated 11th April 1903, but to rank from 18th January 1902.

Second-Lieutenant Ernest Leef Robinson, from the Lincolnshire Regiment. Dated 24th April 1903, but to rank from 18th January 1902.

Second-Lieutenant Harry Burnett Stevenson, from the Unattached List. Dated 9th May 1903, but to rank from 18th January 1902.

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Second-Lieutenant Malcolm Stuart Scott O'Connor, Cavalry Branch, to be Lieutenant. Dated 26th June 1903.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel (temporary Colonel) William Richard Browne, M.D., Madras Establishment. Dated 19th May 1903.

To be Lieutenants.

Dated 31st January 1903.

William Samuel Jagoe Shaw, M.B.

Charles Seymour Parker, M.B.

Harold Holkar Broome, M.B.
 Frederick Norman White, M.B.
 Charles Gibbons Seymour.
 Davis Heron, M.B.
 Thomas Corrie Rutherford, M.B.
 Henry Crewe Keates, M.B.
 Leethem Reynolds.
 Ernest Charles Taylor, M.B.
 Richard Arthur Needham, M.B.
 Dwarka Prasad Goil, M.B.
 James Kirkwood, M.B.
 Alfred Whitmore, M.B.

INDIAN ARMY DEPARTMENTS.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS, BENGAL.

Assistant Commissaries, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, to be Deputy Commissaries, with the honorary rank of Captain.

William Wilson. Dated 1st April 1902, and not as stated in the *London Gazette* of 16th January 1903.

Ethelred Elder Hutchins. Dated 1st July 1902, and not as stated in the *London Gazette* of 29th May 1903.

William Cullen. Dated 28th March 1903.

Deputy-Assistant Commissaries, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, to be Assistant Commissaries.

Amos Denton. Dated 1st April 1902, and not as stated in the *London Gazette* of 14th November 1902.

Thomas George Cole. Dated 1st July 1902, and not as stated in the *London Gazette* of 29th May 1903.

Charles Batterbury. Dated 28th March 1903.

Conductors to be Deputy-Assistant Commissaries, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

Charles Batterbury. Dated 29th April 1901, and not as stated in the *London Gazette* of 25th March 1902.

John James Canterbury. Dated 31st August 1901, and not as stated in the *London Gazette* of 17th October 1902.

Henry David William Hutchins. Dated 1st April 1902, and not as stated in the *London Gazette* of 14th November 1902.

Joseph Baker. Dated 1st July 1902, and not as stated in the *London Gazette* of 29th May 1903.

William Edward Wood. Dated 28th March 1903.

BARRACK DEPARTMENT, MADRAS.

Conductor Edwin Winkworth to be Deputy-Assistant Commissary, and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant. Dated 29th March 1903.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MADRAS.

To be Senior Assistant Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Captain.

Senior Assistant Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant John Moore. Dated 21st March 1902.

ERRATUM.

The date of rank of Lieutenant Roland Henry Marsh, whose admission to the Indian Army was notified in the *London Gazette* of 21st July 1903, is 20th December 1902, and not as therein stated.

The King has also approved of the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officers :

INDIAN ARMY.

Major Ivor Philipps, D.S.O. Dated 20th July 1903.

INDIAN ARMY DEPARTMENTS.

Deputy Commissary, with the honorary rank of Captain Alexander William Shepherd, Ordnance Department, Northern Circle. Dated 6th July 1903.

.....

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 951.—Subject to His Majesty's approval, the undermentioned Major is granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, whilst serving as regimental commandant, Indian Army.

Mark Antony Tuite,—6th June 1903.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Northern Circle.

No. 952.—Sub-Conductor George Stevens, on probation, is confirmed in his present grade, with effect from the 1st April 1903.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

HOSPITAL ASSISTANT BRANCH.

Bombay Command.

No. 953.—No. 82, first class Hospital Assistant Joseph Ezekiel to be second class senior Hospital Assistant, ranking as Jemadar, with effect from the 27th August 1903, *vice* No. 43, second class senior Hospital Assistant, ranking as Jemadar, Samuel Samson, deceased.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 954.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned regiments:

1st (Duke of York's Own) Bengal Lancers (Skinner's Horse).

Jemadar Amir Ali Khan to be Ressaidar and Dafadar Shah Jehan Kadir to be Jemadar, *vice* Mazhar Ali Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 2nd May 1903.

2nd Battalion, 1st Gurkha Rifles.

Jemadar Bhagwant Thapa to be Subadar and Havildar Partiman Thapa to be Jemadar, *vice* Drig Sing Thapa, deserted, with effect from the 16th March 1903.

9th Madras Infantry.

Jemadar Nur Khan to be Subadar, *vice* Rang Shah, transferred to the 27th Madras Infantry, with effect from the 1st June 1903.

31st Burma Light Infantry.

Havildar Kalandar Khan to be Jemadar, with effect from the 13th February 1901, and to remain seconded while serving with the King's African Rifles.

2nd Battalion, Moplah Rifles.

Colour-Havildar Langalatta Abdulla to be Jemadar, *vice* Ahmad Kutti (I), promoted, with effect from the 11th October 1901.

Havildar Mochingule Abdulla to be Jemadar, *vice* Abdur Rashid Khan, transferred to the old 2nd Madras Infantry, with effect from the 2nd December 1901.

Havildar Martta Kunji Ahmad to be Jemadar, *vice* Ahmad Kutti (II), promoted, with effect from the 25th January 1902.

1st Sikh Infantry (Punjab Frontier Force).

Havildar Lachhman Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Rikhi, promoted, with effect from the 1st August 1903.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

Bombay Light Horse.

No. 955.—Second-Lieutenant Hough Southwell Symons to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 19th August 1903, *vice* Lieutenant G. W. Moir, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Francis Albert Reddie, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 19th August 1903, *vice* Symons, promoted.

Madras Volunteer Guards.

No. 956.—Lieutenant Herbert Neill Colquhoun Campbell to be Captain, with effect from the 29th July 1903, to complete the establishment.

Second-Lieutenant Stanley O'Meara Deane to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 2nd May 1903, *vice* Donald William Garden Cowie, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Second-Lieutenant Charles Herbert Payne to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 29th July 1903, *vice* Herbert Neill Colquhoun Campbell, promoted.

Second-Lieutenant William Duncan MacGregor to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 29th July 1903, to complete the establishment.

Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 957.—Captain (Honorary Major) Henry Burvill Holmes to be Major, with effect from the 13th August 1903, *vice* Adie, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Lieutenant Edward Scott Christie to be Captain, with effect from the 12th July 1903, *vice* Wall, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Lieutenant Alexander Clifford Crighton to be Captain, with effect from the 13th August 1903, *vice* Holmes, promoted.

1st Battalion, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 958.—Major John Smith McNeill to be Lieutenant-Colonel, with effect from the 19th June 1903, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Shipp, transferred to 2nd Battalion.

Captain Edward Herbert Hart, V.D., to be Major, with effect from the 19th June 1903, *vice* Major McNeill, promoted.

Agra Volunteer Rifles.

No. 959.—Lieutenant Charles Earle Welby to be Captain, *vice* Whitley, resigned.

Madras Railway Volunteers.

No. 960.—Lieutenant Walter Ward to be Captain, with effect from the 1st July 1903, *vice* Richard Greenall, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Thomas Laurence Waterworth, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Reginald Hunter, resigned.

Assam-Bengal Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 961.—Second-Lieutenant Joseph Alexander Fraser to be Captain, with effect from the 3rd June 1903, *vice* Hawkins, promoted.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 49.—The following promotions are made in the Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the 14th September 1903, *vice* Commander F. M. Barwick, retired:

To be Commander, 1st grade.

Commander E. J. Beaumont.

To be Commander, 2nd grade.

Commander A. J. G. Piffard.

To be Commander, 3rd grade.

Lieutenant C. R. Rowsell.

E. G. BARROW, Major-General,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 18th September, 1903.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that a report of the death of the undermentioned commissioned officer on the date specified, was received in the Military Department between the 12th and 18th September 1903:

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
Royal Army Medical Corps.	Colonel William Briggs Allin, M.B.	8th September 1903.	Landour	...	Was Principal Medical Officer, Bombay and Nagpur Districts.

E. G. BARROW, *Major-General,**Secretary to the Government of India.*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 17th September, 1903.

No. 348.—Major H. Bonham-Carter, R.E., in Class II, Grade 1 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, whose services have been lent to the Madras Railway Company, was granted, by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, leave on medical certificate for eight months in extension of the seven months and twenty-one days combined leave, referred to in Notification No. 14, dated the 5th July 1902, by the Government of Madras.

This cancels Public Works Department Notification No. 271 Railways, dated 23rd July 1903.

A. BRERETON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION ROADS AND BUILDINGS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 14th September, 1903.

No. 342.—Mr. R. F. Roberts, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, Madras, is permanently transferred to the United Provinces.

The 16th September, 1903.

No. 343.—Mr. F. T. Hutchinson, Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bombay, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 7th October 1903, under the provisions of Article 650 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 344—Mr. F. W. Eicke, officiating Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bombay.

No. 345—Mr. A. G. Harrison, Examiner of Accounts, is, on return from leave, appointed Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bengal.

No. 346—Mr. A. Grant, Superintending Engineer and Secretary to the Honourable the Resident, Hyderabad (on furlough), is permitted to retire from the service of Government, under the provisions of Article 650 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 28th September 1903.

No. 347—With the sanction of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, the Government of India are pleased to appoint Mr. William Charles Cooper, a Temporary Engineer employed in the United Provinces, to the Permanent Engineer Establishment of that Province, as an Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, with effect from the 1st April 1903.

SIDNEY PRESTON,

Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 39.]

SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1903.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 24th September, 1903.

No. 3215.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the name of Raja Mahendra Man Singh be substituted for that of Maharaja Mahendra Mahendra Singh, C.I.E., of Bhadawar, in paragraph I, clause 9 (h), of the Rules published with Home Department Notification No. 518, dated the 6th March 1879, as amended by Notification No. 379, dated the 27th February 1894.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 24th September, 1903.

No. 489.—The services of Mr. A. R. Edwards, of the Indian Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

MEDICAL.

The 24th September, 1903.

No. 1129.—Captain C. A. Lane, M.D., Indian Medical Service, Officiating Civil Surgeon, Puri, is appointed to officiate as Professor of Pathology, Medical College, Calcutta, during the deputation of Major F. J. Drury, M.B., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), as Principal and Professor of Medicine of that College and First Physician, College Hospital, or until further orders, with effect from the 6th July 1903.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

The 24th September, 1903.

No. 1456.—The following telegram is published for general information :

Telegram, dated Pietermaritzburg, the 21st September 1903.

From—Governor, Natal,

To—His Excellency the Viceroy.

This Colony now clean of Bubonic Plague under Venice Convention.

PORT BLAIR.

The 25th September, 1903.

No. 642.—The leave granted to Mr. A. Brown, 3rd Assistant Superintendent, Port Blair, in the Notification by the Government of India in the Home Department No. 38, dated the 22nd January 1903, is commuted to special leave for four months and seven days, with effect from the forenoon of the 18th December 1902.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 25th September, 1903.

No. 420.—The following programme of the proposed visitation tour of the Most Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan in India and Ceylon is published for general information :

Programme of the Lord Bishop of Calcutta's visitation tour, October 1903.

Station.	Arrival.	Departure.	Remarks.
Calcutta . . .	.....	Saturday, October 17th.	
Taljhari . . .	Saturday, October 17th .	Monday, October 19th.	
Barharwa . . .	Tuesday, October 20th .	Friday, October 23rd.	
Bhagalpur . . .	Saturday, October 24th .	Tuesday, October 27th.	
Burdwan . . .	Wednesday, October 28th	Thursday, October 29th.	
Calcutta . . .	Thursday, October 29th .	.....

Letters should, as a general rule, be sent to those stations where a Sunday is spent, the names of which are printed in italics.

Matters of routine, requiring immediate attention, will be attended to by the Venerable the Archdeacon of Calcutta, St. Thomas' Parsonage, Free School Street, Calcutta.

SHILLONG ;

The 17th September, 1903.

H. T. OTTLEY,

Bishop's Chaplain.

H. H. RISLEY,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

N. B.—The average daily number of children is to be taken from the register of children kept in the factory.

II.—A return, in the following form, regarding measurements and space:

Name and situation of factory.	Name of occupier.	Measurements and cubical contents of each room in the factory.	Area of the floor-space of any room shown in the preceding column occupied by machinery or other fixtures.	REMARKS.

This return shall be submitted for every factory when it is first registered under the Act, and thereafter, whenever any alteration is made in the factory which affects the measurements and cubical contents of any room or the area of the floor-space in any room occupied by machinery or other fixtures.

III.—Before the end of each calendar month, a return giving notice of all the days on which the factory will be closed during the ensuing month. This return must be submitted whether the factory is or is not working during the calendar month preceding the one to which the return relates.

No. 1495-G.—Captain A. P. Trevor, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, is appointed, on return from furlough, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, and is posted as an Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Central India.

No. 1497-G.—Captain W. H. Cox, D.S.O., Indian Medical Service (Bombay), an officiating Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, and Residency Surgeon and *ex-officio* Assistant to the Political Resident in Turkish Arabia, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 1st October 1903.

No. 1498-G.—Assistant Surgeon L. X. DeSilva, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, in charge of the R. I. M. S. *Comet* at Baghdad, is appointed to officiate temporarily as an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, and is posted as Residency Surgeon at Baghdad, with effect from the date of his assuming charge, and during the absence on privilege leave of Captain W. H. Cox, D.S.O., Indian Medical Service, or until further orders.

L. W. DANE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS.

Simla, the 22nd September, 1903.

No. 5848-A.—Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.

August 1903.

Lakhs of Rupees.

	1st AUGUST.		TO END OF AUGUST.		WHOLE YEAR.	
	1903-04.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1902-03.	Budget, 1903-04.	Actuals, Preliminary, 1902-03.
Civil Revenue.						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	70	72	9.57	8.81	29.93	28.91
Sum.	71	59	3.15	2.74	6.57	6.76
Imps.	44	57	3.34	4.01	7.43	9.25
Provincial Rates	57	44	2.37	2.33	5.32	5.21
Provincial Rates	11	7	3.03	2.62	6.75	6.61
Provincial Rates	43	39	1.55	1.49	4.18	4.14
Provincial Rates	15	17	2.30	2.42	5.42	5.96
Provincial Rates	5	5	59	70	1.64	1.97
Provincial Rates	4	4	20	17	56	50
Provincial Rates	5	3	23	22	48	47
Provincial Rates	38	53	2.13	1.99	90	92
Provincial Rates					4.93	4.68
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT : GROSS	4.10	4.06	28.69	27.72	74.11	75.38
Civil Expenditure.						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation	— 51	— 48	— 1.99	— 1.93	— 3.87	— 3.90
Sum.	— 51	— 41	— 2.75	— 1.92	— 2.60	— 2.46
Provincial Relief	—	— 3	— 1	— 11	— 7	— 18
Provincial Relief	— 2.26	— 2.19	— 12.20	— 11.03	— 32.98	— 29.58
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT : GROSS	— 3.28	— 3.11	— 16.95	— 14.99	— 39.52	— 36.12
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments :						
[The figures comprise Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance Transactions.]						
Office (Net : + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than Issues)	+ 10	+ 11	+ 47	+ 45	+ 77	+ 75
Post, Marine (Net as above)	+ 2	—	— 10	— 13	+ 2	+ 4
Post Office Receipts	+ 3	+ 7	+ 25	+ 34	+ 72	+ 86
Post Office Issues	— 1.65	— 1.47	— 7.75	— 7.16	— 18.72	— 18.86
Post Office Works Department—						
Ordinary Branches	+ 44	+ 47	+ 1.74	+ 1.67	+ 31.59	+ 3.85
State Railways	+ 1.52	+ 1.47	+ 9.42	+ 9.23		+ 22.31
East Indian Railway	+ 42	+ 36	+ 2.66	+ 2.53	+ 1.82	+ 6.01
Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways (Net as above)	+ 7	+ 6	+ 80	+ 64		+ 1.62
Telegraph	+ 6	+ 6	+ 30	+ 28	+ 76	+ 79
TOTAL	+ 2.51	+ 2.42	+ 14.92	+ 14.35	+ 34.17	+ 34.58
Issues.						
Ordinary Branches	— 73	— 72	— 3.87	— 3.82	— 29.02	— 10.53
State Railways	— 1.12	— 1.20	— 6.18	— 6.30		— 15.09
East Indian Railway	— 35	— 23	— 1.34	— 1.23	— 16	— 3.12
Repayment of Guaranteed Railways surplus profits, etc.	—	—	—	—		— 15
Telegraph	— 8	— 6	— 37	— 31	— 89	— 88
TOTAL	— 2.28	— 2.21	— 11.76	— 11.66	— 30.07	— 29.77
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.	— 1.27	— 1.08	— 3.97	— 3.81	— 13.11	— 12.40
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.						
Outstanding Debt and Special Loans (Net : + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than Payments)	+ 23	+ 3	+ 1.96	+ 1.41	+ 1.86	+ 1.36
Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	+ 21	+ 42	+ 40	— 90	—	— 25
Exchange Transfers for Gold in England	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exchange on Remittance Accounts	—	+ 5	—	+ 6	—	+ 7
Post Office Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at Rs. 15 per £	— 2.64	— 1.62	— 12.49	— 9.23	— 25.60	— 27.69
Post Office Debt Heads (Net as above)	— 16	+ 9	+ 10	— 1.18	+ 1.75	— 5
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	— 2.36	— 1.03	— 10.03	— 9.81	— 21.99	— 26.56
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES	— 2.81	— 1.16	— 2.26	— 89	— 51	+ 30
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	18.67	18.09	18.12	17.82	17.75	17.82
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	15.86	16.93	15.86	16.93	17.24	18.18

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 21st September, 1903.

No. 5794-P.—The furlough for six weeks granted to Mr. G. C. Hart, Assistant Accountant General and Inspector of Local Fund Accounts, Burma, in Notification in this Department No 5206-P., dated the 24th August 1903, is extended by two months and ten days.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.

COMMERCE AND TRADE

*Light and Light-Dues.**The 22nd September, 1903.*

No. 5820-S.R.—Despatch from the Secretary of State for India, No. 134-Revenue, dated the 4th September 1903, and enclosures.

Published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

E. N. BAKER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

INDIA OFFICE ;

London, 4th September, 1903.

Revenue,

No. 134.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council.

My LORD,

In continuation of my Revenue Despatch No. 94 of the 30th July 1896, I forward 100 copies of an Order in Council, made on the 10th August 1903, revising the dues leviable in respect of the Basses and Minicoy Lighthouses, together with a corresponding number of the table of charges.

The new arrangements will have effect from the 1st October next, and I request that copies of the Order in Council and of the tables may be distributed to Collectors of Customs at the various ports in India.

The commission payable to Collectors of Customs from and after the 1st October next will be $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., in lieu of 5 per cent. as at present.

I have the honour to be,

My LORD,

Your Lordship's most obedient, humble Servant,

GEORGE HAMILTON.

AT the Court at *Buckingham Palace*, the 10th day of *August* 1903.

PRESENT:

The KING'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by Section 670 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, it is enacted that when any lighthouse, buoy, or beacon has either before or after the passing of that Act been erected or placed on or near the coasts of any British possession by or with the consent of the legislature of that possession, His Majesty may by Order in Council fix such dues (in that Act referred to as Colonial Light dues) to be paid in respect of that lighthouse, buoy, or beacon by the owner or master of every ship which passes the same and derives benefit therefrom as His Majesty may deem reasonable, and may by like Order, increase, diminish, or repeal such dues, and those dues shall from the time mentioned in the Order be leviable throughout His Majesty's dominions and further that colonial light dues shall not be levied in any British possession unless the legislature of that possession has by address to the Crown or by Act or Ordinance duly passed, signified its opinion that the dues ought to be levied:

And whereas the Great Basses Lighthouse, the Little Basses Lighthouse and the Minicoy Lighthouse are Lighthouses which have been duly erected under and pursuant to the said section:

And whereas by Orders in Council dated respectively the 22nd day of May 1883, the 9th day of May 1892, and the 29th day of June 1896, His Majesty duly fixed the dues leviable in respect of the said Lighthouses for the classes of ships therein respectively mentioned:

And whereas under section 10 of the Public Works Loans Act, 1881, and the Acts therein referred to certain loans became due to the Public Works Loan Commissioners in respect of the said Lighthouses and it was by the said section enacted that so long as that were the case the dues payable in respect of the said Lighthouses should be altered only with the consent of the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury:

And whereas it has been made to appear to His Majesty that all loans made by the Public Works Loan Commissioners for the purposes mentioned in the said Acts have been repaid and that it is expedient that the amount of the said dues should be reduced in manner hereinafter mentioned:

NOW, THEREFORE, His Majesty, in exercise of the powers vested in him by the said section 670 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, is pleased to direct that from and after the first day of October 1903, or from the time of the receipt of notice of this Order, if that be later, by the officers authorised to collect light dues, the dues thenceforth to be levied shall be as follows, that is to say, in respect of the Great Basses Lighthouse and the Little Basses Lighthouse, three-sixteenths of one penny per ton, and in respect of the Minicoy Lighthouse one-sixteenth of one penny per ton, of the burden of every ship on every voyage in which she passes or derives benefit from the said lights respectively, and such dues shall be levied in lieu of the dues leviable under the said recited Orders in Council or any of them.

A. W. FitzRoy.

INDIA.

FROM 1ST OCTOBER 1903.

Table showing the amount of Great and Little Basses and Minicoy Light Dues leviable at Ports in India at the Treasury Rate of Exchange of one Shilling and four Pence per Rupee.

Great and Little Basses, ½d. per Ton.				Minicoy, ½d. per Ton.				Great and Little Basses and Minicoy ½d. per Ton.			
Tons Net.	Rs.	A.	P.	Tons Net.	Rs.	A.	P.	Tons Net.	Rs.	A.	P.
1			2	1			1	1			3
2			4	2			2	2			6
3			7	3			3	3			9
4			9	4			3	4		1	0
5			11	5			4	5		1	3
6		1	1	6			5	6		1	6
7		1	4	7			5	7		1	9
8		1	6	8			6	8		2	0
9		1	8	9			7	9		2	3
10		1	10	10			8	10		2	6
20		3	9	20		1	3	20		5	0
30		5	7	30		1	11	30		7	6
40		7	6	40		2	6	40		10	0
50		9	4	50		3	3	50		12	6
60		11	3	60		3	9	60		15	0
70		13	1	70		4	5	70	1	1	6
80		15	0	80		5	0	80	1	4	0
90	1	0	10	90		5	8	90	1	6	6
100	1	2	9	100		6	3	100	1	9	0
200	2	5	6	200		12	6	200	3	2	0
300	3	8	3	300	1	2	9	300	4	11	0
400	4	11	0	400	1	9	0	400	6	4	0
500	5	13	9	500	1	15	3	500	7	13	0
600	7	0	6	600	2	5	6	600	9	6	0
700	8	3	3	700	2	11	9	700	10	15	0
800	9	6	0	800	3	2	0	800	12	8	0
900	10	8	9	900	3	8	3	900	14	1	0
1,000	11	11	6	1,000	3	14	6	1,000	15	10	0
2,000	23	7	0	2,000	7	13	0	2,000	31	4	0
3,000	35	2	6	3,000	11	11	6	3,000	46	14	0
4,000	46	14	0	4,000	15	10	0	4,000	62	8	0
5,000	58	9	6	5,000	19	8	6	5,000	78	2	0

BOARD OF TRADE, LONDON;

The 20th July, 1903.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 25th September, 1903.

APPOINTMENTS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 962.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Army, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India :

Lieutenant Barry Hartwell, 2nd Battalion, Welsh Regiment ; Double Company officer, 1st Brahman Infantry. Dated 13th September 1903.

Second-Lieutenant William Norman Thomson (since deceased), 2nd Battalion, Highland Light Infantry, attached as a supernumerary to the 2nd Battalion, Oxfordshire Light Infantry ; Double Company officer, 5th Bombay Light Infantry. Dated 4th September 1903.

Second-Lieutenant Thomson (since deceased) to be promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in the Indian Army, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 4th September 1903.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 963.—Major P. W. O'Gorman, Indian Medical Service, Bengal Establishment, officiating Medical Storekeeper, Punjab Command, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 6th July 1903, consequent on the confirmation of Lieutenant-Colonel E. F. H. Dobson, M.B., Indian Medical Service, Bengal Establishment, Medical Storekeeper, Punjab Command, as Medical Storekeeper, Bengal Command, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel D. P. Macdonald, M.D., Indian Medical Service, retired.

MILITARY SECRETARIAT.

No. 964.—Captain H. W. R. Senior, 20th Punjab Infantry, to officiate as Assistant Secretary from the 13th September 1903, *vice* Major B. Holloway, on leave.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

No. 965.—Captain E. B. Peacock, 31st Punjab Infantry, Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class, on probation, is confirmed in the Military Accounts Department, with effect from the 1st December 1902.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 966.—The following direct appointment is made, with effect from date of joining :

30th Baluch Infantry.

Hayat Khan to be Subadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 967.—The following extract is published for general information :

" London Gazette," dated the 1st September 1903, page 5478.

WAR OFFICE ;

Pall Mall, 1st September, 1903.

INDIAN ARMY.

The undermentioned officers are transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list :

Colonel William Henry Lyster. Dated 5th August 1903.

Lieutenant-Colonel Francis William Snell. Dated 2nd August 1903.

ORGANISATION.

ARMY RESERVES.

No. 968.—John Stewart Trench, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, in the Cavalry Branch of the Indian Army Reserve of officers.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 969.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :

Major to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

19th September 1903.

George Borlase Stevens.

Second-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

6th April 1903.

Arthur Lucius Wilford.

George Rowland Bird.

8th April 1903.

Henry Talbot Shakespear.

6th July 1903.

Harold Denning.

13th July 1903.

George Lambert Farran.

8th August 1903.

Thomas Arthur Atkinson Wilson.

Arthur Edwin Bradshaw.

Francis Esmond Wingate Venning.

Rodney Foster.

Arthur Hastings Stuart-Menteth.

Charles Home Kingston Kirkwood.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

HOSPITAL ASSISTANT BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 970.—Supernumerary second class senior Hospital Assistants, ranking as Jemadars—

No. 354, Saiyid Sajjad Husain (E),

No. 409, Azimullah (E)

to be supernumerary first class senior Hospital Assistants, ranking as Subadars ;

No. 195, second class senior Hospital Assistant, ranking as Jemadar (supernumerary first class senior Hospital Assistant, ranking as Subadar), Tegh Ali (E) is absorbed in the grade of first class senior Hospital Assistant, ranking as Subadar ;

No. 354, first class Hospital Assistant (supernumerary second class senior Hospital Assistant, ranking as Jemadar), Saiyid Sajjad Husain (E) is absorbed in the grade of second class senior Hospital Assistant, ranking as Jemadar,—

with effect from the 8th March 1903, *vice* No. 94, first class senior Hospital Assistant, ranking as Subadar, Shaikh Ghulam Kadir, retired.

No. 971.—The undermentioned third class Hospital Assistants, having completed five years' service in that class and passed the required departmental examination, are promoted to the second class, with effect from the dates specified against their names :

No. 954, Ajudhya-parshad Misir (E),—1st September 1903.

No. 956, Amir Ahmad (E),—8th September 1903.

No. 958, Ram-parshad (E),—12th September 1903.

(E) Passed in English.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 972.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned regiments :

1st Brahman Infantry.

Colour-Havildar Lachhman Pershad Tewari to be Jemadar, *vice* Jwala Parshad Awasthi, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st February 1903.

19th Madras Infantry.

Jemadar Maridass to be Subadar and Havildar Krishnasami to be Jemadar, *vice* Tanikachalam, deceased, with effect from the 29th July 1903.

31st Burma Light Infantry.

Jemadar Kalandar Khan to be Subadar, with effect from the 13th January 1903, and to remain seconded with the King's African Rifles.

8th Bombay Infantry.

Jemadar Mohabat Khan to be Subadar and Havildar Mashuk Ali Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Hasan Khan, transferred to the 24th Madras Infantry, with effect from the 9th November 1902.

Jemadar Shahwali Khan to be Subadar, *vice* Shaikh Kasim, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 2nd June 1903.

Havildar Abdul Rahiman Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Anandrao Ghadge, promoted, with effect from the 5th April 1902.

1st (Prince Albert Victor's Own) Punjab Cavalry (Punjab Frontier Force).

Dafadar Ahmad Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Himayat Ali Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 17th June 1903.

2nd Punjab Cavalry.

Jemadar Wasda Singh to be Ressaidar and Kot-Dafadar Bur Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Bishn Singh, resigned, with effect from the 9th June 1903.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 973.—Lieutenant-Colonel Harry Howlett Young, Indian Army, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 27th August 1902.

No. 974.—Captain Henry Dumrie Walker, senior Assistant Surgeon, Indian Subordinate Medical Department (Bombay), has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 16th September 1903.

REWARDS.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Bombay Command.

No. 975.—In recognition of good services rendered at Bunder Abbas, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the promotion of third class Assistant Surgeon William Ernest Kirkpatrick to the second class, with effect from the 1st September 1903, subject to his passing the departmental examination by the end of April 1905.

ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA.

No. 976.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the following promotions in, and appointments to, the Order of British India, with effect from the dates specified :

To the 1st class with the title of "Sirdar Bahadur."

1. Subadar-Major Mahtab Singh, *Bahadur*, 48th Bengal Pioneers, *vice* pensioned Risaldar-Major Hussan Ali Khan, *Sardar Bahadur*, late 13th Bengal Lancers, deceased,—dated 2nd September 1902.

2. Subadar Santbir Gurung, *Bahadur*, 2nd Battalion, 2nd (Prince of Wales's Own) Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles), *vice* pensioned Risaldar-Major Hussain Ali Khan, *Sardar Bahadur*, late 7th Bengal Lancers, deceased,—dated 10th September 1902.
3. Subadar Kirpa Ram Thapa, *Bahadur*, 1st Battalion, 2nd (Prince of Wales's Own) Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles), *vice* pensioned Subadar-Major Muhammad Ismail, *Sardar Bahadur*, late 1st Madras Lancers, deceased,—dated 7th October 1902.
4. Subadar-Major Akbar Khan, *Bahadur*, 2nd Punjab Infantry, *vice* pensioned Risaldar Khushal Misr, *Sardar Bahadur*, late 2nd Bombay Lancers, deceased,—dated 9th March 1903.
5. Subadar Ramzan Khan, *Bahadur*, 3rd Sikh Infantry, *vice* Subadar Sayyid Ghafur, *Sardar Bahadur*, late 1st Madras Pioneers, deceased,—dated 12th March 1903.
6. Subadar-Major Chamu Sing Burathoki, *Bahadur*, 1st Battalion, 3rd Gurkha Rifles, *vice* pensioned Subadar Venketachillum, *Sardar Bahadur*, late 30th Madras Infantry, deceased,—dated 8th April 1903.
7. Subadar-Major Gurdatt Singh, *Bahadur*, 15th (Ludhiana) Sikh Infantry, *vice* pensioned Risaldar-Major Ganda Singh, *Sardar Bahadur*, late 19th Bengal Lancers, deceased,—dated 23rd April 1903.
8. Risaldar-Major Abdul Aziz, *Bahadur*, 5th Bengal Cavalry, *vice* pensioned Subadar Sayyid Kasim, *Sardar Bahadur*, late 17th Madras Infantry, deceased,—dated 6th May 1903.

To the 2nd class with the title of "Bahadur."

1. Subadar Bahadur Ali Khan, 1st Sikh Infantry, *vice* pensioned Subadar-Major Ram Singh, *Bahadur*, late 4th Bengal Infantry, deceased,—dated 9th February 1902.
2. Subadar Gurdatt Singh, 15th (Ludhiana) Sikh Infantry, *vice* pensioned Subadar Yakub Khan, *Bahadur*, late 25th Bombay Infantry, deceased,—dated 6th April 1902.
3. Subadar Man Singh, 5th Punjab Infantry, *vice* Subadar-Major Mahtab Singh, *Bahadur*, 48th Bengal Pioneers, promoted,—dated 2nd September 1902.
4. Subadar Atar Singh, 3rd Sikh Infantry, *vice* pensioned Subadar-Major Ganda Singh, *Bahadur*, late 4th Bengal Infantry, deceased,—dated 7th September 1902.
5. Subadar-Major Gopi Ram Lama, 2nd Battalion, 2nd (Prince of Wales's Own) Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles), *vice* Subadar-Major Santbir Gurung, *Bahadur*, of the same Battalion, promoted,—dated 10th September 1902.
6. Subadar-Major Mangal Singh, 35th Sikh Infantry, *vice* Subadar Muhammad Sahib, *Bahadur*, late 17th Madras Infantry, deceased,—dated 24th September 1902.
7. Subadar Sawan Singh, 7th Bombay Pioneers, *vice* Subadar Kirpa Ram Thapa, *Bahadur*, 1st Battalion, 2nd (Prince of Wales's Own) Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles), promoted,—dated 7th October 1902.
8. Subadar Shaikh Ismail, Queen's Own Madras Sappers and Miners, *vice* pensioned Subadar-Major Ganes Singh, *Bahadur*, late 11th Bengal Infantry, deceased,—dated 24th November 1902.
9. Subadar-Major Joseph, 1st Madras Pioneers, *vice* pensioned Risaldar-Major Urbel Singh, *Bahadur*, late 13th Bengal Infantry, deceased,—dated 11th December 1902.
10. Subadar Abdullah Khan, 27th Punjab Infantry, *vice* pensioned Subadar-Major Daniel Israel, *Bahadur*, late 4th Bombay Rifles, deceased,—dated 22nd December 1902.
11. Subadar Saiyid Hussain, 1st Madras Pioneers, *vice* Subadar-Major Mana Khan, *Bahadur*, 33rd Punjab Infantry, promoted,—dated 1st January 1903.
12. Risaldar-Major Thakur Singh, 6th (Prince of Wales's) Bengal Cavalry, *vice* pensioned Subadar-Major Bijai Singh, *Bahadur*, late 3rd Bengal Infantry, deceased,—dated 13th January 1903.
13. Subadar-Major Mitt Singh, 14th (Ferozepore) Sikh Infantry, *vice* pensioned Subadar Bhikam Das, *Bahadur*, late 22nd Punjab Infantry, deceased,—dated 19th February 1903.

14. Subadar Lila-Dhar Thapa, 1st Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles, *vice* Subadar-Major Akbar Khan, *Bahadur*, 2nd Punjab Infantry, promoted,—dated 9th March 1903.
15. Risaldar Hanwant Singh, 3rd Bengal Cavalry (Skinner's Horse), *vice* Subadar Ramzan Khan, *Bahadur*, 3rd Sikh Infantry, promoted,—dated 12th March 1903.
16. Subadar Kala Singh, 2nd Punjab Infantry, *vice* pensioned Subadar Neridi Kristinan, *Bahadur*, late 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, deceased,—dated 22nd March 1903.
17. Subadar-Major Nawab Khan, 6th Madras Infantry, *vice* pensioned Subadar-Major Muhammad Salar, *Bahadur*, late 4th Madras Pioneers, deceased,—dated 27th March 1903.
18. Subadar-Major Magar Singh, 26th Punjab Infantry, *vice* Subadar-Major Chamu Singh Burathoki, *Bahadur*, 1st Battalion, 3rd Gurkha Rifles, promoted,—dated 8th April 1903.
19. Risaldar-Major Karim Khan, 2nd Bombay Lancers, *vice* Subadar-Major Gurdatt Singh, *Bahadur*, 15th (Ludhiana) Sikh Infantry, promoted,—dated 23rd April 1903.
20. Ressaidar Kamal-ud-din, Governor-General's Body Guard, *vice* pensioned Subadar-Major Rudabir Bagti, *Bahadur*, late 2nd Battalion, 1st Gurkha Rifles, deceased,—dated 20th June 1903.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS AND RESIGNATIONS.

1st Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 977.—Honorary Captain and Paymaster William Leslie, V.D., resigns his commission, with effect from the 22nd August 1903, and is permitted, on retirement, to retain his rank, and to wear the uniform of the Corps.

East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 978.—Francis LeFeuvre, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 14th August 1903, *vice* McDonald, resigned.

Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 979.—George Kenyon Rogers, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 1st April 1903, *vice* Sitwell, promoted.

Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 980.—The following appointments are made, with effect from the 1st August 1903:

To be Captains.

Septimus Ernest Stuart-William, Esq.

Captain Alec Gardiner, R.E.

Captain Charles William Wilkinson, R.E.

To be Lieutenants.

Alexander Watson, Gentleman.

Herbert Davies, Gentleman.

To be Second-Lieutenants.

Robert Tyrrell Mathews, Gentleman.

Douglas Hugh Keelan, Gentleman.

Henry Arthur Hindmarsh, Gentleman (Reserve Company).

Kolar Gold Field Rifle Volunteers.

No. 981.—Hugh Mackenzie Leslie, Gentleman, to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 17th August 1903, *vice* Walker, transferred to the supernumerary list.

MILITARY WORKS SERVICES.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 982.—Colonel H. W. Duperier, R.E., Officiating Director-General of Military Works, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 18th April 1903.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 50.—Commander C. W. R. Hooper, Royal Indian Marine, is appointed to officiate as Principal Port officer, Burma, *vice* Commander G. E. Holland, C.I.E., D.S.O., Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the 10th September 1903.

No. 51.—Lieutenant S. D. Vale, Royal Indian Marine, is appointed Staff Officer, Bombay Dockyard, *vice* Commander W. G. Beauchamp, Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the 17th September 1903.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 52.—Commander G. E. Holland, C.I.E., D.S.O., Royal Indian Marine, Principal Port officer, Burma, is granted leave out of India on private affairs for twelve months, with effect from the 10th September 1903, under the leave rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II.

E. G. BARROW, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 25th September, 1903.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned officers on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department between the 19th and 25th September 1903 :

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
5th Bombay Light Infantry.	2nd-Lieutenant William Norman Thomson.	15th September 1903.	Bhuj	...	...
Supply and Transport Corps.	Major Horace Robert Francis Anderson.	20th August 1903.	At sea	...	On board P. and O. <i>Oriental</i> on voyage to Aden.

E. G. BARROW, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 23rd September, 1903.

No. 349.—Mr. W. A. Johns, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, whose services were placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department, for employment with the Seistan Boundary Commission, is, on return to the Public Works Department, appointed Junior Consulting Engineer for Railways, Dharwar, with the rank of officiating Superintending Engineer, with effect from the 12th August 1903.

No. 350.—Mr. H. G. S. Savory, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways and Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, is granted combined leave for six months (privilege leave for six weeks and special leave for the remaining period) under Articles 233 and 316 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 8th October 1903, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

This cancels Public Works Department Notification No. 330 Railways, dated 7th September 1903.

The 24th September, 1903.

No. 351.—The services of Mr. H. A. F. Currie, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, State Railways (on furlough), are placed at the disposal of the East Africa Protectorate for service on the Uganda Railway, with effect from the 1st October 1903.

No. 352.—The following is published for general information :

Circular No. 3 Railway, dated Simla, the 7th September, 1903.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Amendment to Rule 6, sub-rule xviii, of the revised Appendix B, Part II of the General Rules for open lines of railway in British India.

Read—

Sections 47 and 59 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890).

Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 118, dated 21st March 1895, and the Government of India Circular No. 6 Railway, dated the 12th March 1895.

Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 34, dated 29th January 1902, and the Government of India Circular No. 2 Railway, dated 16th January 1902.

Government of India, Home Department, Notification No. 2457, dated 25th June 1903.

RESOLUTION.—It has been represented that on the Nilgiri railway the load of a goods train is limited to three vehicles, and that in consequence a wagon containing explosives, placed at the end of the train away from the locomotive, cannot be preceded and followed by three other vehicles not loaded with explosives or other traffic of an inflammable nature, as required by rule 6, sub-rule XVIII, of the revised Appendix B to Part II of the General Rules for open lines of Railway in British India.

2. In exercise of the powers conferred by section 47, sub-section (4) of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), as in force in British India or as locally applied, the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the adoption by the administrations of all railways, whether in British India, in foreign territory or in Native States, to which the General Rules for working open lines of railway, promulgated with the Government of India circular No. 6 Railway, dated the 12th March 1895, apply, of the sub-rule shown in the accompanying amendment to rule 6, sub-rule XVIII of the revised Appendix B, Part II of the said General Rules.

ORDER.—Ordered that this circular, with its enclosure, be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India* as required by section 47, sub-section (3) of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), and that a copy thereof be kept open for inspection at railway stations as directed by sub-section (6) of the same section; also that a copy

of this circular, and of its enclosure, be communicated to the Local Governments and Administrations, and to the officers noted in the margin for information and guidance; and to the Governments of the United Provinces, and of the Punjab, the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of the

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal and Burma, Public Works Department, Railway Branch.

The Government of Bengal, Marine Department.

The Honourable the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

The Honourable the Resident at Hyderabad.

The Honourable the Agent to the Governor General for Rajputana.

The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, Lucknow and Assam.

The Managers North-Western, Oudh and Rohilkhand and Eastern Bengal (State) railways.

Central Provinces, the Honourable the Resident in Mysore, the Honourable the Agents to the Governor General in Central India and Baluchistan, the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province and the Accountant General, Public Works Department, for information.

Enclosure to Government of India Circular No. 3 Railway, dated the 7th September 1903.

CORRIGENDUM to Rule 6, sub-rule XVIII of the revised Appendix B to Part II of the General Rules for open lines of railway in British India, promulgated with the Government of India circular No. 2 Railway, dated 16th January 1902.

For sub-rule XVIII of Rule 6 of the rules in the revised Appendix B to Part II of the General Rules for working open lines of railway in British India *substitute* the following:

"XVIII.—Wagons containing explosives shall be placed at the end of the train away from the locomotive, and shall be close coupled to one another as well as to the adjoining wagons, and shall be preceded and followed by three wagons not loaded with explosives or other traffic of an inflammable nature.

Provided as follows:

- (a) On the Darjeeling-Himalayan railway, wagons containing explosives and adjoining wagons need not be close-coupled to one another; and
- (b) On the Nilgiri railway, only one wagon need intervene between the locomotive and wagons containing explosives."

A. BRERETON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION ROADS AND BUILDINGS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 25th September, 1903.

No. 353.—Mr. E. A. Dennys, Examiner of Accounts, is, on return from leave reappointed Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Punjab.

No. 354.—Mr. A. L. Wright, officiating Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Punjab, is appointed Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Assam.

No. 355.—Mr. S. C. Tomkins, officiating Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Assam is retransferred to the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, United Provinces.

SIDNEY PRESTON,

Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 40.]

SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1903.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Simla, the 30th September, 1903.

No. 1485.—By the Home Department Notification No. 2278, dated the 25th October 1902, the Governor General in Council, under the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), directed that pilgrimage to the Hejaz during the season of 1903 might be permitted to any resident of India, subject to certain precautions, from the ports of Bombay and Karachi in the Presidency of Bombay; and of Chittagong in Bengal.

2. One of the precautions adopted during the pilgrim season of 1902 and in preceding years was the collection of all intending pilgrims at a provincial observation camp near their homes where they were detained for at least ten days, and where their wearing apparel, bedding, etc., was disinfected, previous to their despatch in special trains or carriages to the central camp at or near the ports of embarkation. Experience has shown that it is difficult, if not impossible, to enforce the preliminary period of detention in a provincial camp without resort to stringent measures from which the Government of India are averse. With the concurrence of His Majesty's Government, it has accordingly been decided that during the ensuing pilgrim season no provincial camps for the preliminary observation of pilgrims shall be established and pilgrims shall be permitted to proceed direct to the large camps at the ports of shipment. The Haj will accordingly be open during the ensuing pilgrim season to any resident in India, subject to the regulations hereinafter stated.

3. The orders contained in the Home Department Notification No. 2278, dated the 25th October 1902, are hereby cancelled.

4. The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct—

- (1) That no person shall be permitted to embark with the object of making a pilgrimage to Mecca except at the port of Bombay in the Presidency of Bombay and of Chittagong in the Province of Bengal.
- (2) That no person shall be permitted to embark for such purpose at such port unless he has been kept under observation in a place appointed for the purpose at or near the port of embarkation until such time as the Medical Officer in charge shall be satisfied that all risk of such person conveying the infection of plague has completely abated.
- (3) That no passage tickets for the Hejaz shall be sold except at the places appointed for the detention of intending pilgrims under observation.

5. Although they have decided that, subject to the foregoing precautions, the pilgrimage to the Hejaz may be permitted, the Government of India think it necessary to repeat the warning given last year, that intending pilgrims will be well advised in deferring the fulfilment of their purpose until another season, in view especially of the stringent quarantine rules imposed by the Turkish Government and of the inconvenience and harassment to which it is likely that they will be subjected on arriving in Arabia.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 29th September, 1903.

No. 425.—The Reverend R. G. Jamieson has been appointed a Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, on probation, on the Bengal Ecclesiastical establishment.

H. H. RISLEY,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

EMIGRATION.

Simla, the 25th September, 1903.

No. 1735—38-9.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 80 of the Indian Emigration Act, 1883 (XXI of 1883), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that in Schedule G, Scale No. 3 (B) of MISCELLANEOUS MEDICAL STORES, showing the quantities to be supplied for one hundred emigrants, of the rules as published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No. 94-E., dated the 18th March 1886, and subsequently amended, after the entry relating to "Gutta-percha tissue" the following entries shall be inserted, namely:

Sal Alembroth wool	9 oz.	5 oz.
Sal Alembroth lint	3 "	2 "
Boracic wool	6 "	3 "
Boracic lint	3 "	2 "

J. O. MILLER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 30th September, 1903.

No. 2864-F.B.—Lieutenant W. F. Adair, 30th Baluchistan Infantry, is appointed to be Adjutant of the Zhob Levy Corps, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

The 2nd October, 1903.

No. 4557-I.B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, the Governor General in Council is pleased to apply the Cantonments (House-Accommodation) Act, 1902 (II of 1902), in so far as the same may be applicable, to the Cantonment of Secunderabad :

Provided, first, that references to the Local Government and the local official Gazette shall be read as referring to the Resident at Hyderabad and the *Hyderabad Residency Orders*, that references to the Commanding Officer of the cantonment shall be read as referring to the Officer Commanding the District, and that references to the District Magistrate shall be read as referring to the First Assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad ;

Provided, secondly, that the further modifications set forth in the schedule hereto annexed shall be made in the said Act as so applied ; and

Provided, thirdly, that, for the purpose of facilitating the application of the said Act, any Court having jurisdiction in the Cantonment of Secunderabad may construe its provisions with such alterations, not affecting the substance, as may be necessary or proper to adapt them to the matter before the Court—

SCHEDULE.

- (1) In section 16, sub-section (1), *omit* clause (b).
- (2) In section 18, sub-section (1), for "fifteen days" *substitute* "one month."
- (3) In section 27, sub-section (1), for "Station" *substitute* "District."
- (4) In section 28, for clause (a), *substitute*—
 "(a) a chairman, who shall be the First Assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad, or, if it is inconvenient for him to act on the Committee, some European Civil Gazetted Officer, other than the Cantonment Magistrate, appointed by the Resident at Hyderabad to act in his stead ;"
- (5) In section 28, for "District Magistrate or the Magistrate (if any) appointed by the District Magistrate" *in the proviso, substitute* "First Assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad or the officer (if any) appointed in his stead."
- (6) To section 40 *add* "or under any other rule for the time being in force in the cantonment."
- (7) In section 42 *omit* sub-section (2).

No. 4560-I.B.—Captain B. M. L. Brodhurst, Double Company officer, 1-4th Gurkha Rifles, is appointed provisionally to be Inspector of Signalling for Imperial Service Troops, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

L. W. DANE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 2nd October, 1903.

No. 6036-P.—The services of Mr. E. S. Hensman, Chief Superintendent of the Office of the Accountant General, Madras, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department for employment under the Cochin State.

No. 6040-P.—Colonel B. Scott, C.I.E., R.E., Mint Master, Calcutta, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 8th of October 1903.

Major J. L. T. Jones, I.M.S., Officiating Assay Master, Calcutta, is appointed to act as Mint Master, Calcutta, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on privilege leave of Colonel B. Scott, or until further orders.

No. 6052-P.—The following promotions and reversions of officers of the Account Department during the month of August 1903 are notified :

With effect from the 10th August 1903,—

Mr. A. G. Barr to officiate in class IV of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 25th August 1903,—

Mr. C. W. C. Carson to officiate in class IV instead of in class III, and

Mr. A. G. Barr to officiate in class V instead of in class IV, of the Enrolled List.

E. N. BAKER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 2nd October, 1903.

APPOINTMENTS.

EXCHANGES.

No. 983.—With the approval of the Secretary of State for India, an exchange is sanctioned between Captain Ranald Martin, 1st Punjab Infantry, and Captain Henry Newton Kelly, The Royal Irish Regiment.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 984.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 320 of 1903, Second-Lieutenant J. H. G. Marriott, 12th Bengal Pioneers (The Kelat-i-Ghilzai Regiment), is promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in the Indian Army, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 17th February 1903.

No. 985.—With reference to "extract from the Gazette of India," Military Department, Notification No. 877 of 1903, Second-Lieutenant N. E. Howell, 22nd Madras Infantry, is promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in the Indian Army, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 6th August 1903.

No. 986.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Army, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:

Lieutenant Francis Daniel Ross Seaton, 1st Battalion, Suffolk Regiment, attached as a supernumerary to the 2nd Battalion, Suffolk Regiment; Double Company officer, 12th Bombay Infantry. Dated 25th August 1903.

Second-Lieutenants—

Seaton Dunham Massy, 1st Battalion, Yorkshire Regiment, attached as a supernumerary to the 2nd Battalion, Welsh Regiment; Double Company officer, 29th Punjab Infantry. Dated 5th September 1903.

John Henry Middleton Fuller, 1st Battalion, Essex Regiment, attached as a supernumerary to the 1st Battalion, Leicestershire Regiment; officiating Double Company officer, 1st Battalion, Moplah Rifles. Dated 9th September 1903.

Thomas Stanley Whitworth, 1st Battalion, East Yorkshire Regiment; Double Company officer, 12th Burma Infantry. Dated 7th September 1903.

Frederic St. John Atkinson, 2nd Dragoon Guards, attached as a supernumerary to the 2nd Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps; Double Company officer, 3rd Punjab Infantry. Dated 27th August 1903.

Second-Lieutenant Massy is promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in the Indian Army, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 5th September 1903.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

No. 987.—Lieutenant H. T. S. Rogers, 2nd Battalion, 10th Gurkha Rifles, is appointed a probationer for the Military Accounts Department, with effect from the 30th September 1903.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

No. 988.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Smith, Supply and Transport officer, 2nd class, to officiate as Deputy Director-General of Supply, with effect from the 28th June 1903, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel W. R. Yeilding, C.I.E., D.S.O., proceeded on field service to Somaliland.

No. 989.—Lieutenant G. H. Davis, Indian Army, to be Supply and Transport officer 5th class, with effect from the 27th September 1903.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 990.—The following extracts are published for general information:

"London Gazette," dated the 8th September 1903, pages 5599 and 5600.

WAR OFFICE;

Pall Mall, 8th September, 1903.

STAFF.

Major-General (temporary Lieutenant-General) Sir A. Gaselee, G.C.I.E., K.C.B., Indian Army, to be a Lieutenant-General on the Staff in India, with the rank of Lieutenant-General in the Army, *vice* Lieutenant-General Sir G. Luck, K.C.B., who has vacated that appointment. Dated 30th June 1903.

Colonel (temporary Major-General) B. Duff, C.B., C.I.E., from a 2nd class District Commander, to be Adjutant-General in India, with the rank of Major-General in the Army, *vice* Major-General H. L. Smith-Dorrien, D.S.O. Dated 30th June 1903.

INDIAN ARMY.

The undermentioned Majors are granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, while serving as Regimental Commandants:

Percy Holland. Dated 23rd March 1903.

Robert Southey. Dated 10th April 1903.

Charles Edward Johnson. Dated 5th May 1903.

George Stewart Ommanney. Dated 16th May 1903.

Richard Wapshare. Dated 18th May 1903.

Francis Bernard Walter Richardson. Dated 26th May 1903.

Donald Charles Frederick Macintyre. Dated 1st June 1903.

Subadar Jag Singh, *Sardar Bahadur*, Bengal Sappers and Miners, is granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant on retirement. Dated 15th May 1903.

MEMORANDA.

Major-General Sir A. Gaselee, G.C.I.E., K.C.B., Indian Army, is granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-General whilst officiating in command of the Forces in Bengal. Dated 4th May 1903.

Colonel B. Duff, C.B., C.I.E., Indian Army, is granted the temporary rank of Major-General whilst officiating as Adjutant-General in India. Dated 26th April 1903.

"*London Gazette*," dated the 11th September 1903, pages 5667, 5669, 5670 and 5671.

WAR OFFICE;

Pall Mall, 11th September, 1903.

MEMORANDA.

Colonel L. R. H. D. Campbell, C.B. (now unemployed supernumerary list, Indian Army), on relinquishing the local rank of Major-General with the China Expeditionary Force and the command of a 2nd class District in India, is granted the honorary rank of Major-General. Dated 14th February 1903.

INDIA OFFICE;

11th September, 1903.

The King has approved of the following promotions among officers of the Indian Army, Indian Medical Service, and Indian Army Departments, and admissions to the Indian Army made by the Government of India:

INDIAN ARMY.

Major to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Kenneth Mackenzie Foss. Dated 2nd July 1903.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant William Arthur Gover, from the South Staffordshire Regiment. Dated 7th May 1903, but to rank from 1st August 1900.

Lieutenant Ivar McIvor, from the Royal Garrison Artillery. Dated 24th May 1903, but to rank from 3rd April 1901.

Lieutenant Cyprian Edward Borton, from the Worcestershire Regiment. Dated 15th May 1903, but to rank from 3rd August 1901.

Lieutenant James Scott Mowat, from the 5th (Royal Irish) Lancers. Dated 22nd May 1903, but to rank from 25th December 1901.

Lieutenant Charles Lionel David Herbert Whitaker, from the Yorkshire Regiment. Dated 29th May 1903, but to rank from 1st May 1902.

Lieutenant Ronald Campbell Ross, from the East Surrey Regiment. Dated 3rd June 1903, but to rank from 9th July 1902.

Lieutenant Alban John Reynolds, from the South Staffordshire Regiment. Dated 12th April 1903, but to rank from 26th November 1902.

Second-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

Alan Latham. Dated 28th October 1902.

Charles Bertram Heyworth Mansfield. Dated 29th March 1903.

Herbert George Henry Grant-Smith, from the East Yorkshire Regiment. Dated 1st April 1903.

Cecil Hulton Clutterbuck. Dated 8th April 1903.

Thomas Guy Marriott Harris, from the West Yorkshire Regiment. Dated 3rd May 1903.

Philip Mortimer, from the East Surrey Regiment. Dated 7th May 1903.

Charles Percy Graham. Dated 1st June 1903.

The promotion of Second-Lieutenant William Bryan Bailey to be Lieutenant, notified in the *London Gazette* of 16th January 1903, is ante-dated to 17th April 1902.

To be Second-Lieutenants.

Second-Lieutenant Charles Percival Fenwick Warton, from the North Lancashire Regiment. Dated 20th April 1903, but to rank from 8th May 1901.

Second-Lieutenant Robert Rowat Hart, from the Royal Scots. Dated 18th May 1903, but to rank from 8th May 1901.

Second-Lieutenant Clement James Boyce, from the North Staffordshire Regiment. Dated 4th June 1903, but to rank from 8th May 1901.

Second-Lieutenant Herbert John Mackenzie, from the King's Own Scottish Borderers. Dated 10th May 1903, but to rank from 26th June 1901.

Second-Lieutenant Frederic Cooke Bannatyne, from the Royal Scots. Dated 12th May 1903, but to rank from 26th June 1901.

Second-Lieutenant Wilfred Clyde Richmond Savage, from the Devonshire Regiment. Dated 29th April 1903, but to rank from 27th July 1901.

Second-Lieutenant George Ernest Wannell, from the 18th Hussars. Dated 17th May 1903, but to rank from 12th October 1901.

Second-Lieutenant Evan Leigh Croslegh, from the Berkshire Regiment. Dated 25th April 1903, but to rank from 19th October 1901.

Second-Lieutenant Charles Edward Morris, from the Hampshire Regiment. Dated 23rd May 1903, but to rank from 4th December 1901.

Second-Lieutenant Theodore Sherring Johnson, from the Bedfordshire Regiment. Dated 10th May 1903, but to rank from 18th January 1902.

Second-Lieutenant Malcolm Hugh Lucas, from the Middlesex Regiment. Dated 22nd May 1903, but to rank from 18th January 1902.

Second-Lieutenant Arthur Powys Wodehouse, from the York and Lancaster Regiment. Dated 6th May 1903, but to rank from 29th January 1902.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Dated 28th June 1903.

James Drummond Graham, M.B.

Cuthbert Allan Sprawson, M.D.

Maxwell MacKelvie, M.B.
 William Lapsley, M.B.
 William Henry Cazaley.
 Percy Alfred Browne, M.B.
 Walter Valentine Coppinger, M.D.
 Alfred Spitteler, M.B.
 James Charles Stewart Oxley.
 Henry Richard Macnee.
 Leonard Joseph Montague Deas, M.B.
 William Mitchell Houston, M.B.
 William David Acheson Keys, M.D.
 George Joseph Grafton Young, M.B.
 James Good, M.B.
 Alexander Chalmers, M.B.
 William Gavin Hamilton.
 Samuel Robert Godkin.

INDIAN ARMY DEPARTMENTS.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT, INDIA.

Dated 9th July 1903.

Assistant Commissary, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, Henry Morrison to be Deputy Commissary, with the honorary rank of Captain.

Deputy-Assistant Commissary, with the honorary rank of Captain, Henry John Marcoolyn to be Assistant Commissary.

Conductor James Lennox to be Deputy-Assistant Commissary, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

BARRACK DEPARTMENT, MADRAS.

Deputy-Assistant Commissary, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, Thomas Stone to be Assistant Commissary. Dated 12th May 1903.

Conductor Alfred Benjamin Colvill to be Deputy-Assistant Commissary, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant. Dated 30th March 1903.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Senior Assistant Surgeons, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, to be Senior Assistant Surgeons, with the honorary rank of Captain.

BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Dated 1st January 1903.

Michael Murphy.
 James William Hogan.
 Joseph Hardy.
 Joseph Theophilus Weston.
 Eugene Alfred St. Romaine.
 Alfred Pullen.

Dated 3rd May 1903.

Alexander Daniel McIntyre.
 David Arthur Elkins.

MADRAS ESTABLISHMENT.

Dated 1st April 1903.

James William Prichard.
 Thomas Archibald Bay.

First Class Assistant Surgeons to be Senior Assistant Surgeons, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Dated 1st January 1903.

William Henry Butcher.

Augustus DeSilva.

Dated 3rd May 1903.

George Samuel O'Neal.

George Hynes.

David Waller.

James Johnstone.

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Second-Lieutenant Edward Percy Stebbing, Cavalry Branch, to be Lieutenant.
Dated 3rd July 1903.

ERRATUM.

The Christian names of Lieutenant McCoy, whose appointment to the Indian Medical Service was notified in the *London Gazette* of 7th March 1903, are John William, and not as therein stated.

The King has also approved of the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officers :

INDIAN ARMY.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Howlett-Young. Dated 27th August 1902.

Major Albert Walter deWilton. Dated 10th March 1903.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

BENGAL.

Lieutenant-Colonel Zalnoor Alee Ahmed, M.D. Dated 19th July 1903.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sorabshaw Hormasji Dantra. Dated 10th July 1903.

INDIAN ARMY DEPARTMENTS.

Deputy Commissary, with the honorary rank of Captain, Clifford Manley, Miscellaneous Department, India. Dated 9th July 1903.

The retirement of Senior Assistant Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Major, Robert Henry Dolby, notified in the *London Gazette* of 21st July 1903, is post-dated to 3rd May 1903.

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PROMOTIONS.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

Bengal.

No. 991.—Sub-Conductor Andrew Knox to be Conductor and Sergeant Albert Gilbert to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 12th July 1903, *vice* Conductor G. W. Hoare, transferred to the pension establishment.

MILITARY WORKS SERVICES.

Barrack Department, Bombay.

No. 992.—Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Thomas Heney to be Deputy Commissary, and to have the honorary rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval ;

Deputy-Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Walter Perry to be Assistant Commissary ;

Conductor Alfred Harris to be Deputy-Assistant Commissary, and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval,—

with effect from the 18th September 1903, *vice* Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain William Hobbs, retired.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Bombay Command.

No. 993.—The undermentioned second class Assistant Surgeons, having completed seven years' service in that class, to be first class Assistant Surgeons, with effect from the 15th September 1903:

Joseph Amor.
Daniel Ross.
Louis George Quadros.
Christopher Charles Augustus Wale.

HOSPITAL ASSISTANT BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 994.—In G. G. O. No. 706 of 1902, for "No. 1062, Muhammad Husain" read "No. 1062, Shaikh Muhammad Husain."

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 995.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned regiments:

4th Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent.

Ressaidars Sardar Hira Singh, Indar Singh and Suchait Singh to be Risaldars, with effect from the 1st April 1903 on reorganisation.

7th (Duke of Connaught's Own) Rajput Infantry.

Jemadar Sital Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Baijnath Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Badri Narayan Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st August 1903.

19th Punjab Infantry.

Havildar Rulla Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Maya Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st August 1903.

29th Punjab Infantry.

Havildar Rama to be Jemadar, *vice* Sher Singh, transferred to the 16th Madras Infantry, with effect from the 1st July 1903.

32nd Punjab Pioneers.

Jemadar Wasawa Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Dhalla Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Phula Singh, transferred to the 12th Bengal Pioneers, with effect from the 1st April 1903.

1st Battalion, 2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).

Colour-Havildar Aspuri Gurung to be Jemadar, *vice* Bahadur Thapa, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st September 1903.

3rd (Palamcottah) Madras Light Infantry.

Jemadar Pandoo Rao to be Subadar and Colour-Havildar Subarayadu to be Jemadar, *vice* Mutyalu, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st August 1903.

28th Madras Infantry.

Havildar Raj Ahmad to be Jemadar, *vice* Muhammad Mustafa, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st June 1903.

5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.

Havildar Danbahadur Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Hazara Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 3rd August 1903.

Bombay Sappers and Miners.

Havildars Shankar Singh and Chimanrao Pole to be Jemadars, *vice* Sarmukh Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, and Munna Lal Misir, promoted, with effect from the 9th May and 22nd June 1903, respectively.

14th Bombay Infantry.

Jemadar Narayan Rao Mane to be Subadar and Colour-Havildar Shaikh Ahmad to be Jemadar, *vice* Mawjiram Ahir, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 2nd May 1903.

Jemadar Govind Chauhan to be Subadar and Havildar Dajirao Powar to be Jemadar, *vice* Shaikh Abdul Kadir, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 21st May 1903.

20th Bombay Infantry.

Colour-Havildar Sohanpal Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Bij Singh, deceased, dated 2nd July 1903.

23rd Bombay Rifles.

Colour-Havildar Walayat Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Binj Singh, promoted to Subadar, in the 2nd Madras Infantry, with effect from the 17th June 1903.

TRANSPORT.

RAILWAY.

No. 996.—In continuation of G. G. O. Nos. 211 and 510 of 1903, it is notified that the concession regarding the grant of free passage by rail authorised in paragraphs 8 and 18 of G. G. O. No. 211 of 1903, for pensioned and discharged Native officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Cavalry and Infantry of the Hyderabad Contingent and for their families, is extended to Native officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Artillery, Hyderabad Contingent, and to their families.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles.

No. 997.—Major Arthur Holbrook Nott, M.B., Indian Medical Service, Medical officer, resigns his commission, with effect from the 29th August 1903.

Mussoorie Volunteer Rifles.

No. 998.—Lieutenant Charles William Whish, unattached list, resigns his commission, with effect from the 20th January 1903.

Second-Lieutenant William Clendennen Horst, unattached list, resigns his commission, with effect from the 17th May 1903.

Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 999.—Second-Lieutenant John Hartley Chase to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 12th July 1903, *vice* Christie, promoted.

Second-Lieutenant William Reginald Boycott Wight-Boycott to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 13th August 1903, *vice* Crighton, promoted.

1st Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Corps.

No. 1000.—Second-Lieutenant Cecil Gascoyne Howsin to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 1st September 1903, *vice* Heath, transferred to the 2nd Battalion.

Agra Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1001.—Captain John Charles Lynn, unattached list, resigns his commission, with effect from the 26th April 1903.

Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles.

No. 1002.—Ashley Stuart Milne, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Thomas Henry Hawes, promoted.

and (Presidency) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1003.—Captain David Edwin Marshall resigns his commission, with effect from the 8th September 1903.

Assam-Bengal Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1004.—Richard Knightley Coxe, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 1st July 1903, to fill an existing vacancy.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 53.—The undermentioned officer has been permitted by the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the 5th August 1903:

Lieutenant W. W. C. Frith, Royal Indian Marine.

E. G. BARROW, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 2nd October, 1903.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned officers on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department between the 26th September and 2nd October 1903:

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or intestate.	Remarks.
1st Battalion, East Lancashire Regiment.	Lieutenant John Lawrence Stowell. Cotter.	17th September 1903.	Kailana ...	...	Was attached to 3rd Battalion, The Rifle Brigade, as a supernumerary for appointment to the Indian Army.
25th Bombay Rifles ...	2nd-Lieutenant Sydney Knox Hamilton. Little.	20th September 1903.	Ahmednagar	...	
27th Baluch Light Infantry.	Lieutenant William Arthur Bayley.	23rd September 1903.	Chaman ...	...
Indian Medical Service	Lieutenant George Frederick Humphreys.	26th September 1903.	Poona ...	...	Was attached to 20th Bombay Infantry.
Indian Medical Service	Lieutenant Francis Peter Vieyra.	26th September 1903.	Fort Sandeman.	...	Was attached to 7th Bombay Lancers.

Statement of deposits on account of estates between the 12th September and 2nd October 1903.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Date to which claims will be received.
					<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	
Frederick Arculus (a)	Honorary Lieutenant and Quartermaster.	1st Battalion, The Leicestershire Regiment.	2nd April 1903	Intestate	19 13 8	13th October 1903.
Charles Henry Frederick Binstead. (b)	Major	1st Madras Lancers.	14th May 1903	Intestate	2,621 13 8	1st December 1903.

(a) Next-of-kin—

Brother—George Arculus.

Address—Hill Farm, Lapworth, Warwickshire.

(b) Next-of-kin—

Widow—Constance Peticia Binstead.

Address—C/o Messrs. King and Co., 9, Pall Mall, London, S. W.

Children—Gerald Charles Binstead.

Irene Charlotte Montifiore Binstead.

Edith Gladys Binstead.

E. G. BARROW, Major-General,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 26th September, 1903.

No. 356.—In continuation of Public Works Department Notification No. 494, dated the 7th December 1901, it is hereby notified for general information that His Majesty's Secretary of State for India has sanctioned an estimate amounting to Rs. 71,59,098 for the construction of an extension of the Jech-Doab Railway from Sargoda near the Karana hills to Shorkot road station on the Wazirabad-Khanewal Railway, a distance of 103 miles.

2 This extension will be known as the Southern Section, Jech-Doab Railway, and will be under the control of the Director of Railway Construction.

The 28th September, 1903.

No. 357.—It is hereby notified for general information that His Majesty's Secretary of State for India has sanctioned estimates aggregating Rs. 59,73,936 for the construction of the following extensions of the Tirhoot State railway:

- (i) From Bairagnia to Shikarpur, a distance of 58.05 miles, at a cost of Rs. 28,58,250.
- (ii) From Bettiah *via* Shikarpur to Bagaha, a distance of 49.35 miles, at a cost of Rs. 26,25,301.
- (iii) From Shikarpur to Bikna Thori, a distance of 21.50 miles, at a cost of Rs. 4,90,385.

2. The extensions have been placed under the control of the Consulting Engineer for Railways, Lucknow Circle, and this construction will be undertaken by the agency of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company from funds supplied by the Secretary of State.

The 30th September, 1903.

No. 358.—It is hereby notified for general information that His Majesty's Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the construction by the Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway Company, as a part of their system, of a line of railway on the metre gauge from Bareilly to Soron, a distance of about 56 miles.

A. BRERETON,

Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 41.]

SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1903.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 9th October, 1903.

No. 530.—With reference to the Home Department Notification No. 694, dated the 22nd November 1902, the Governor General of India has been pleased, under the authority vested in him by the 29th Section of the Act 21 and 22 Vict., Cap. 106, and with the approbation of His Majesty the King, Emperor of India, to appoint the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Henderson Leith Fraser, K.C.S.I., to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William, with effect from the date of his assuming charge of that office.

No. 532.—The services of the Hon'ble Mr. J. A. Bourdillon, C.S.I., are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department, with effect from the date on which he is relieved of the office of Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal by the Hon'ble Sir A. H. L. Fraser, K.C.S.I.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

The 9th October, 1903.

No. 1532.—The following telegram is published for general information:

Telegram, dated Therapia, the 7th October, 1903.

From—His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Constantinople,
To—His Excellency the Viceroy.

Only medical inspection imposed on arrivals from Port Said.

No. 1533.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that the Ajmer District is visited by an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease and that there is a danger

of its spread, if pilgrims or other persons from the Bombay Presidency (including the Baroda State), the Districts of Lucknow and Fatehgarh of the United Provinces, the Districts of Rawalpindi and Umballa in the Punjab, the Districts of Nimar, Hoshangabad, Nagpur, Akola, Buldana, Basim and Amraoti in the Central Provinces, the Hyderabad State, Central India, the Mewar State and the Nimbahera Pargana of the Tonk State in Rajputana are permitted to assemble at Ajmer on the occasion of the ensuing Pushkar Fair:

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Ajmer, Tabiji, Saradhna, Mangaliawas, Kharwa, Beawar, Madar, Ladpura, Akhri, Nasirabad, Bandanwara, Singawal and Darl on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway shall be sold from the 15th October to the 10th November 1903 (both days inclusive) within the Bombay Presidency (including the Baroda State), the Districts of Lucknow and Fatehgarh of the United Provinces, the Districts of Rawalpindi and Umballa in the Punjab, the Districts of Nimar, Hoshangabad, Nagpur, Akola, Buldana, Basim and Amraoti in the Central Provinces, the Hyderabad State, Central India, the Mewar State, and the Nimbahera Pargana of the Tonk State in Rajputana to any pilgrim or other person intending or believed to be intending to proceed on pilgrimage to the Pushkar Fair.

POLICE.

The 8th October, 1903.

No. 870.—The services of Captain G. T. Widdicombe, 9th Gurkha Rifles, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam for employment as officiating Commandant of the Naga Hills Military Police Battalion.

H. H. RISLEY,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALS.

Simla, the 3rd October, 1903.

No. 3493—4.—Mr. G. A. Stonier, Chief Inspector of Mines in India, is granted leave on medical certificate for three months under Note to Article 196 and Article 233 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 10th September 1903, in continuation of the privilege leave granted him in Notification No. 1560—4-2, dated 15th May 1903.

Mr. J. Grundy, Inspector of Mines, will continue to officiate as Chief Inspector of Mines, in addition to his own duties during the absence of Mr. Stonier, or until further orders.

CIVIL VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION.

The 6th October, 1903.

No. 1801.—Veterinary Captain F. S. H. Baldrey, M.R.C.V.S., Assistant to the Inspector General, Civil Veterinary Department, is granted privilege leave for two months and ten days in combination with furlough for fifteen months and twenty days, with effect from the 5th October 1903, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

J. O. MILLER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 5th October, 1903.

No. 1543-G.—Major W. H. M. Stewart, an officiating Political Agent of the 1st class, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 15th October, 1903, and is also granted furlough for one year, under Articles 233 and 308 (b) iv (2) of the Civil Service Regulations, in continuation of the privilege leave.

No. 1544-G.—Captain B. E. M. Gurdon, C.I.E., D.S.O., a Political Agent of the 4th class, is appointed, on return from furlough, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class, and is posted as Political Agent in Gilgit.

The 7th October, 1903.

No. 4641-I.B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 549 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, and in continuation of the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 3102-I.A., dated the 25th July, 1902, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the following further alteration in the rules published with the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1294-I.A., dated the 3rd April, 1902, namely:

For the word "fifteen" in rules 2 and 3 the word "five" shall be substituted.

The 9th October, 1903.

No. 4689-I.A.—Erratum.—In paragraph 2 (1) of the Resolution* of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 3001-I.A., dated the 27th June, 1903, for "Political Agent in Kathiawar," read "Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar."

* Published in the *Gazette of India* by Notification No. 3693-I.A., dated the 7th August, 1903.

No. 4690-I.B.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 27, sub-section (1) of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), as applied to the Cantonment of Secunderabad by the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1374-I, dated the 25th April, 1890, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following alteration shall be made in the Secunderabad Cantonment Code, 1903, published in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department No. 3776-I.B., dated the 14th August, 1903, namely:

In section 29 (1) (d) after the word "salaries" the words "and pensions" shall be added.

No. 1579-G.—The services of Mr. C. C. Watson, an officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the date on which he is relieved of his duties as Assistant Commissioner in Merwara.

L. W. DANE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

Simla, the 7th October, 1903.

No. 6150-P.—The following papers relating to the operations of the Postal Life Insurance, Endowment Assurance, and Monthly Allowance Schemes during the year 1902-03 are published for general information:

No. 101-L. S., dated Simla, the 24th September, 1903.

From—C. STEWART-WILSON, Esq., Offg. Director-General of the Post Office of India,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the administration of the Postal Insurance Fund for the year 1902-03.

2. During the year, 1,088 new policies were granted of the aggregate value of ₹ 16,40,500, as compared with 893 issued in the previous year, for sums amounting in all to ₹ 14,08,400. Of these 1,088 policies, 173 of the aggregate value of ₹ 2,59,600 were Life Insurance policies, while 913 of the aggregate value of ₹ 13,80,900 were policies of Endowment Assurance. As in the four previous years, the number of Endowment Assurance policies issued in the year 1902-03 largely exceeds the number of Life Insurance policies.

3. The distribution among the different departments of Government of the 1,088 policies issued during the year is shown in Appendix 1-A. Of the 1,088 persons holding these policies, 1,033 were pure Asiatics by race. During the year under report three policies were issued in favour of women employed under Government.

4. Three applications for Life Insurance and thirteen for Endowment Assurance were refused on account of unfavourable medical reports on the lives of the applicants.

5. The total sum realised on account of premia on both old and new policies amounted during the year to R 4,66,083 as compared with R 4,05,086 in the previous year. Claims to the extent of R 1,62,748 were discharged as compared with payments amounting to R 1,21,086 during the preceding year; and 28 Life Insurance policies representing a gross assurance of R 47,450 together with 30 Endowment Assurance policies representing R 45,450 as compared with 19 Life Insurance policies representing R 25,400 and 26 Endowment Assurance policies representing R 45,700 in 1901-02 either lapsed or were surrendered or cancelled. The general results of the past two years are summarised below :

Life Insurance and Endowment Assurance.					Up to 31st March 1902.	Up to 31st March 1903.
Number of lives insured					7,114	8,202
					R	R
Amount received in premia					21,52,233	26,18,316
Amount of insurance					1,11,67,750	1,28,08,250
Amount of claims met					6,62,145	8,24,893

6. The active policies existing on 31st March 1903 were 7,110 in number representing an aggregate insurance of R 1,12,60,700 as detailed below :

		R	
1	Life Insurance policy for	3,000	effected by single payment of premium.
766	Life Insurance policies for the aggregate sum of	11,57,900	effected by payment of monthly premia up to the age of 50.
1,095	Life Insurance policies for the aggregate sum of	15,49,350	effected by payment of monthly premia up to the age of 55.
1,144	Life Insurance policies for the aggregate sum of	17,09,150	effected by payment of monthly premia for life.
4,104	Endowment Assurance policies for the aggregate sum of	68,41,300	effected by payment of monthly premia up to ages varying from 45 to 55.
7,110		R 1,12,60,700	

7. Of the 1,088 policies issued during the year, 995 policies, representing a total insurance of R 15,10,900, are subject to the payment of premia during a fixed period, while 93 policies, representing a total insurance of R 1,29,600 are subject to the payment of premia during life.

8. Seventeen new contracts for monthly allowances were entered into during the year under report, as compared with 12 in the previous year. There were at the end of the year 86 contracts for monthly allowances in existence, the total of the monthly allowances contracted for being R 842-1-9.

9. The financial results of the administration of the Postal Insurance Fund to the end of the year under report are exhibited in Appendix VII.

10. The statement in Appendix VIII gives the ages at which policies were surrendered or lapsed or were discharged by payment on death of the person insured, and that in Appendix IX shows the number of contracts relating to monthly allowances surrendered or lapsed or discharged by payment up to the close of the year under report. The first statement has been prepared in its present form with special reference to the request of the Actuary of the India Office in his memorandum, dated the 20th July 1892, and the second statement contains information of a similar character relating to monthly allowance contracts.

11. The percentage of the surplus of assets over liabilities of the Fund, according to the valuations prepared by the Actuary of the India Office, had risen from 3.6 in 1887-88 to rather over 9 per cent. in 1897-98; but, owing to the introduction in February 1898 of the new system of Endowment Assurances, the percentage was reduced in 1898-99 to about 6.3 per cent., in 1899-1900 to about 6 per cent., and in 1900-01 still further to about 5.8 per cent. In 1901-02, however, the percentage again rose to about 6.5 per cent. For the year under report the percentage has been found, on a calculation made in my office, to be 7.2.

12. During the year under review, seventeen life annuities of the total value of R 165-13-5 were purchased under Article 807 of the Civil Service Regulations; of these, thirteen of the total value of R 91-5-6 were purchased with the sanction of the Punjab Government, two of the total value of R 55-8-0 with the sanction of the Burma Government, one of the value of R 4-0-0 with the sanction of the Government of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, and one of the value of R 15-0-0 with the sanction of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces and Berar.

13. The appendices attached are in the same form as those which accompanied last year's report.

Statement showing the operation of the scheme of Life Insurance, Endowment Assurance and Monthly Allowances during the year 1902-1903, compared with 1901-1902.

A.—Life Insurance and Endowment Assurance.

A.—Life Insurance and Endowment Assurance.

[illegible]

STATEMENT I—continued.

B.—Monthly Allowances.

	Immediate monthly allowance secured by payment of single subscription.				Deferred monthly allowance secured by payment of monthly subscriptions.				Total.			
	Number of subscribers.	Amount of monthly allowances secured.	Amount of subscription received.	Claims of monthly allowances met.	Number of subscribers.	Amount of monthly allowances secured.	Amount of subscription received.	Claims of monthly allowances met.	Number of subscribers.	Amount of monthly allowances secured.	Amount of subscription received.	Claims of monthly allowances met.
Postal Department . . . . .	...	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p. 56 4 0	...	R a. p.	R a. p. 127 8 0	R a. p. .....	...	R a. p.	R a. p. 127 8 0	R a. p. 56 4 0
Telegraph Department . . . . .	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	612 10 0	...	.....	.....	612 10 0
Public Works Department . . . . .	...	.....	.....	36 7 0	...	.....	116 6 6	.....	...	.....	116 6 6	36 7 0
Local Fund Department	17	165 13 6	19,967 6 0	5,460 3 5	...	.....	.....	.....	17	165 13 6	19,967 6 0	5,460 3 5
Other Civil Departments . . . . .	...	.....	.....	57 11 0	...	.....	1,026 7 6	.....	...	.....	1,026 7 6	57 11 0
Military Department . . . . .	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	22 13 6	.....	...	.....	22 13 6	.....
Total	(a) 17	165 13 6	19,967 6 0	5,610 9 5	(b)	.....	1,293 3 6	612 10 0	17	165 13 6	21,260 9 6	6,223 3 5
Total of 1901-1902	10	97 10 8	8,823 6 9	4,453 6 2	2	20 0 0	1,336 7 4	1,136 2 8	12	117 10 8	10,159 14 1	5,589 8 10
Increase	7	68 2 10	11,143 15 3	1,157 3 3	...	.....	.....	.....	5	48 2 10	11,160 11 5	633 10 7
Decrease . . . . .	...	.....	.....	.....	3	20 0 0	43 3 10	523 8 8	...	.....	.....	.....
	(a) 1901-1902	Asiatic.	Non-Asiatic.		(b) 1902-1903	Asiatic.	Non-Asiatic.			Asiatic.	Non-Asiatic.	

Balance of 1901-1902

Issued during the year

Total

Deduct—Discharged during the year

Lapsed, surrendered and cancelled (*vide* details below)

Balance on 31st March 1903

Details relating to surrendered, lapsed or cancelled Life Insurance and Endowment Assurance Policies and monthly Allowance Contracts.

	Life Insurance Policies issued.			Endowment Assurance Policies issued.			Monthly Allowance Contracts issued.		
	Number.	Amount.		Number.	Amount.		Number.	Amount.	
		R	a. p.		R	a. p.		R	a. p.
Balance of 1901-1902	2,013	42,87,800	0 0	3,264	55,72,550	0 0	70	678	7 9
Issued during the year	175	2,59,600	0 0	913	13,80,900	0 0	17	165	13 6
TOTAL	3,088	45,47,400	0 0	4,177	69,53,450	0 0	87	844	5 3
Deduct—Discharged during the year	54	80,550	0 0	43	66,700	0 0	1	2	3 6
Lapsed, surrendered and cancelled (<i>vide</i> details below)	28	47,450	0 0	30	45,450	0 0	0	0	0 0
Balance on 31st March 1903	3,006	44,19,400	0 0	4,104	68,41,300	0 0	86	842	1 9

Details relating to surrendered, lapsed or cancelled Life Insurance and Endowment Assurance Policies and monthly Allowance Contracts.

	SURRENDERED.						LAPSED.						CANCELLED.						TOTAL.					
	Life Insurance Policies.		Endowment Assurances.		Contracts.		Life Insurance Policies.		Endowment Assurances.		Contracts.		Life Insurance Policies.		Endowment Assurances.		Contracts.		Life Insurance Policies.		Endowment Assurances.		Contracts.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
Postal Department	12	19,000	2	4,500	...	R 8,150	6	...	3	2,000	...	R 1,000	1	...	...	...	...	...	19	28,150	6	7,000	...	R 28,150
Telegraph	3	12,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	12,000	...	...	...	...
Public Works	...	...	1	4,000	...	...	...	...	1	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6,000	...	...
Local Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	500	...	...
Other Civil	4	6,600	6	6,650	...	700	2	...	7	8,300	...	...	...	6	14,000	...	...	...	6	7,300	19	28,950	...	...
Military	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3,000	...	...
TOTAL	19	37,600	9	15,150	...	8,850	8	...	14	15,800	...	1,000	7	...	14,500	...	...	...	28	47,450	30	45,450	...	...

STATEMENT III.

A—Life Insurance.

Statement showing (1) present ages on 31st March 1903 of lives insured, (2) number of lives insured of the same age on that date, (3) the amount of premia paid in a lump sum or payable monthly for stated periods or for life, and (4) the amount insured during the period from February 1884 to March 1903.

LIVES INSURED BY SINGLE PAYMENT.				LIVES INSURED BY PAYMENT OF MONTHLY PREMIUM FOR STATED PERIODS.				LIVES INSURED BY PAYMENT OF MONTHLY PREMIUM FOR LIFE.							
Present ages of lives insured.	Number of lives insured that are of the same age.	Amount of premium paid (lumped together).	Amount insured (lumped together).	UNTIL THE AGE OF 50.			UNTIL THE AGE OF 55.			Present ages of lives insured that are of the same age.	Number of lives insured that are of the same age.	Monthly premium payable (lumped together).	Amount insured (lumped together).		
				Present ages of lives insured.	Number of lives insured that are of the same age.	Monthly premium payable (lumped together).	Amount insured (lumped together).	Present ages of lives insured.	Number of lives insured that are of the same age.					Monthly premium payable (lumped together).	Amount insured (lumped together).
		<i>R a. p.</i>	<i>R a. p.</i>			<i>R a. p.</i>	<i>R a. p.</i>					<i>R a. p.</i>	<i>R a. p.</i>		
22	21	1	3 15 4	2,000 0 0	21	1	3 12 0	2,000 0 0	21	1	3 5 4	2,000 0 0
23	22	1	1 15 8	1,000 0 0	22	2	1 5 0	700 0 0	22	2	2 8 0	1,500 0 0
24	23	3	10 6 8	5,000 0 0	23	4	7 0 8	3,700 0 0	23	3	6 7 8	3,700 0 0
25	24	1	8 5 4	4,000 0 0	24	7	28 3 8	14,000 0 0	24	9	21 3 4	11,200 0 0
26	25	2	3 5 4	1,500 0 0	25	5	21 6 6	10,500 0 0	25	8	18 5 8	9,900 0 0
27	26	9	16 4 8	7,100 0 0	26	10	24 11 8	11,700 0 0	26	10	32 8 2	17,100 0 0
28	27	6	19 8 6	8,000 0 0	27	11	42 2 2	19,500 0 0	27	15	50 10 9	26,050 0 0
29	28	8	17 11 8	10,100 0 0	28	14	41 14 10	21,000 0 0	28	15	46 3 2	22,500 0 0
30	29	17	63 2 0	28,350 0 0	29	32	123 3 1	55,150 0 0	29	15	47 14 5	23,000 0 0
31	30	23	104 8 7	39,500 0 0	30	42	126 5 8	57,500 0 0	30	25	83 11 7	42,250 0 0
32	31	26	89 13 6	36,750 0 0	31	25	99 6 8	42,300 0 0	31	29	76 3 0	37,800 0 0
33	32	26	92 13 4	32,200 0 0	32	35	111 11 2	49,300 0 0	32	32	106 3 2	50,150 0 0
34	33	31	190 4 3	46,650 0 0	33	39	103 7 0	55,900 0 0	33	30	81 7 0	26,500 0 0
35	34	21	52 6 2	28,400 0 0	34	43	132 0 6	57,300 0 0	34	25	84 11 0	36,950 0 0
36	35	42	177 10 2	66,400 0 0	35	57	186 6 2	68,800 0 0	35	39	133 2 2	54,500 0 0
37	36	38	139 10 11	52,250 0 0	36	43	133 8 8	54,000 0 0	36	43	172 10 6	68,000 0 0
38	37	39	166 2 8	61,200 0 0	37	58	262 3 10	92,300 0 0	37	59	191 5 8	77,000 0 0
39	38	53	263 7 8	80,450 0 0	38	49	108 5 4	69,300 0 0	38	59	150 4 6	56,650 0 0

B — Endowment Assurance.

B.—Endowment Assurance.

Statement showing (1) present ages on 31st March 1903 of persons to whom Endowment Assurance policies have been issued, (2) number of insured persons of the same age on that date, (3) the amount of premia payable for stated periods, and (4) the amount assured during the periods from February 1898 to March 1903.

MONTHLY PREMIUM FOR STATED PERIODS.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE EFFECTED BY PAYMENT OF MONTHLY PREMIA FOR STATED PERIODS.

[illegible]

Statement showing (1) the present ages (on 31st March 1903) of those in receipt of monthly allowances and of those subscribing for deferred allowances, (2) the number of subscribers of the same age on that date, (3) the amount of subscriptions paid in lump sum or payable monthly for stated periods (stating when the subscriptions cease and monthly allowances commence), and (4) the amount of monthly allowances secured during the period from February 1884 to March 1903.

IMMEDIATE MONTHLY ALLOWANCE SECURED BY PAYMENT OF SINGLE SUBSCRIPTION.				DEFERRED MONTHLY ALLOWANCES SECURED BY PAYMENT OF MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTIONS.				Period for which subscription is payable.	Age when subscription will cease.	Date when monthly allowances commenced or are to commence.
Present ages of those in receipt of monthly allowances.	Number of those that are of the same age.	Amount of subscription paid in lump sum.	Amount of monthly allowances secured.	Present ages of subscribers.	Number of subscribers of the same age.	Amount of subscription payable monthly.	Amount of monthly allowances secured.			
R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.			
...	...	...	...	28	1	27 11 4	10 0 0	5 years.	31	June 1905.
...	...	...	...	29	1	9 6 0	50 0 0	25 "	50	August 1924.
...	...	...	...	31	1	0 12 6	5 0 0	25 "	55	November 1926.
...	...	...	...	32	1	0 12 6	5 0 0	25 "	53	January 1924.
...	...	...	...	32	1	0 4 8	1 0 0	20 "	43	November 1919.
...	...	...	...	33	1	0 9 4	2 0 0	20 "	48	" 1918.
...	...	...	...	34	1	0 10 0	4 0 0	25 "	53	June 1922.
...	...	...	...	35	1	0 10 0	4 0 0	25 "	54	May 1923.
...	...	...	...	41	1	3 14 6	15 0 0	20 "	51	April 1919.
42	1	1 063 12 10	5 0 0	...	1	1 1 11	0 8 0	5 "	41	May 1903.
...	...	...	...	46	1	...	...	10 years.	55	March 1884.
49	1	411 7 6	3 0 0	...	...	9 3 6	15 0 0	10 years.	55	May 1911.
...	...	...	...	50	1	3 11 0	6 0 0	10 years.	55	March 1900.
...	...	...	...	52	1	6 2 4	10 0 0	10 "	55	January 1908.
53	1	...	...	...	1	49 1 0	30 0 0	5 "	52	May "
54	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" 1903.
55	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	November 1902.
56	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	June "
57	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	March 1901.
58	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	November 1900.
59	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	May "
60	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	August 1898.
61	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	December 1902.
62	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	August 1898.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	November 1902.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	August 1898.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	April 1903.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	August 1898.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	January 1900.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	February "
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	April 1903.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	August 1901.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	April 1902.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	January 1901.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	December 1902.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	April 1900.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" 1903.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	September 1900.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	November 1901.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	December 1902.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	November 1900.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	August 1902.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	November "
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	June 1901.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	August 1899.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	September 1893.
Carried over	31	33 215 7 11	270 0 0	62	15	979 2 8	50 0 0	5 years.	53	
				...	...	193 1 3	207 8 0	...	...

STATEMENT III—concluded.

C.—Monthly allowances—continued.

Statement showing (1) the present ages (on 31st March 1903) of those in receipt of monthly allowances and of those subscribing for deferred allowances, (2) the number of subscribers of the same age on that date, (3) the amount of subscriptions paid in lump sum or payable monthly for stated periods (stating when the subscriptions cease and monthly allowances commence), and (4) the amount of monthly allowances secured during the period from February 1884 to March 1903.

IMMEDIATE MONTHLY ALLOWANCE SECURED BY PAYMENT OF SINGLE SUBSCRIPTIONS.				DEFERRED MONTHLY ALLOWANCES SECURED BY PAYMENT OF MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTIONS.				Period for which subscription is payable	Age when subscription will cease.	Date when monthly allowances commenced or are to commence.
Present ages of those in receipt of monthly allowances.	Number of those that are of the same age.	Amount of subscription paid in lump sum.	Amount of monthly allowances secured.	Present ages of subscribers.	Number of subscribers of the same age.	Amount of subscription payable monthly.	Amount of monthly allowances secured.			
Brought forward	31	R 33,215 7 11	R 276 6 6		15	R 193 1 3	R 207 8 0			February 1808.
	1	628 10 9	6 8 0							December 1902.
	1	304 11 8	3 10 9							September 1901.
	1	792 11 7	9 4 0							January 1902.
	1	1,071 4 0	12 8 0							February 1806.
	1	1,211 12 10	1 9 6							December 1902.
	1	1,208 15 9	12 8 0							February 1898.
	1	362 9 7	3 8 0							April 1903.
	1	1,252 4 3	13 8 0							May 1899.
	1	310 12 10	3 0 0							August 1899.
	1	239 10 1	2 9 4							September "
	1	36 2 9	0 6 6							July 1897.
	1	427 1 11	4 12 9							November 1900.
	1	3,205 8 0	36 0 0							April 1898.
	1	2,550 14 7	27 8 0							June 1900.
	1	413 8 0	5 0 0							April 1897.
	1	1,558 3 8	17 8 0							September 1902.
	1	232 3 2	3 0 0							1897.
	1	489 11 8	5 0 0							December 1902.
	1	459 8 0	5 6 8 0							August 1898.
	1	578 12 4	4 0 0							September 1899.
	1	307 9 7	4 0 0							June 1901.
	1	311 10 4	4 0 0							April 1892.
	1	319 9 7	4 0 0							December 1902.
	1	345 12 0	4 12 10							November 1897.
	1	650 6 11	9 8 0							October 1900.
	1	332 6 5	4 0 0							December 1897.
	1	332 8 0	12 0 0							February 1808.
	1	1,008 8 0	16 7 4							December 1900.
	1	483 1 4	16 0 0							September 1899.
	1	1,424 10 8	3 0 0							May 1900.
	1	267 2 0	4 2 8							November 1899.
	1	287 14 8	3 10 3							June 1891.
	1	272 5 1	9 6 0							July 1895.
	1	647 13 0	2 1 4							September 1901.
	1	143 15 4	4 0 0							" "
	1	356 2 8	4 0 0							June 1900.
	1	171 0 7	2 13 11							March 1901.
	1	530 0 0	10 0 0							
	1	2,260 0 0	40 0 0							
	1	1,013 4 5	31							

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Statement showing the number and amount of Life Insurance and Endowment Assurance Policies issued during 1902-03 classified according to amounts of policies issued and race of insureds.

	FOR Rs. 50.				FOR Rs. 100.				Rs. 150-200.				Rs. 250-500.				Rs. 550-1,000.				Rs. 1,050-3,000.				Rs. 3,050-4,000.				TOTAL.			
	Life Insurance.		Endowment Assurance.		Life Insurance.		Endowment Assurance.		Life Insurance.		Endowment Assurance.		Life Insurance.		Endowment Assurance.		Life Insurance.		Endowment Assurance.		Life Insurance.		Endowment Assurance.		Life Insurance.		Endowment Assurance.		TOTAL.			
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.		
	Non-Asiatic.	Asiatic.	Non-Asiatic.	Asiatic.	Non-Asiatic.	Asiatic.	Non-Asiatic.	Asiatic.	Non-Asiatic.	Asiatic.	Non-Asiatic.	Asiatic.	Non-Asiatic.	Asiatic.	Non-Asiatic.	Asiatic.	Non-Asiatic.	Asiatic.	Non-Asiatic.	Asiatic.	Non-Asiatic.	Asiatic.	Non-Asiatic.	Asiatic.	Non-Asiatic.	Asiatic.	Non-Asiatic.	Asiatic.	Non-Asiatic.	Asiatic.		
Fiscal Department	1	50	2	200	3	400	5	1,000	18	8,400	31	24,300	174	16,700	1	1,74,000	11	23,300	5	47,800	4	11,500	2	6,000	1	16,000	57	63,550	260	2,18,600	43	1,23,000
Telegraph																																
Public Works																																
Local Fund																																
Other Civil Departments																																
Military Department																																
Total	1	50	2	200	3	400	5	1,000	18	8,400	31	24,300	174	16,700	1	1,74,000	11	23,300	5	47,800	4	11,500	2	6,000	1	16,000	57	63,550	260	2,18,600	43	1,23,000

STATEMENT V.

Statement of the number of active policies existing on 31st March 1903, showing the ages of the insureds at the time the policies were originally taken out and a classification according to amounts.

	R 50.		R 100.		R 150-200.		R 250-500.		R 550-1,000.		R 1,050-2,000.		R 2,450-3,000.		R 3,050-4,000.		TOTAL OF BALANCE.	
	Life Insurance.	Endowment Assurance.	Life Insurance.	Endowment Assurance.	Life Insurance.	Endowment Assurance.	Life Insurance.	Endowment Assurance.	Life Insurance.	Endowment Assurance.	Life Insurance.	Endowment Assurance.	Life Insurance.	Endowment Assurance.	Life Insurance.	Endowment Assurance.	Life Insurance.	Endowment Assurance.
21-25																		
At the close of 1901-02	2	...	4	3	7	2	119	102	251	237	103	140	16	23	47	87	552	594
Add—Issued during 1902-03	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	24	10	127	11	46	...	5	3	11	33	214
Deduct—Lapsed, etc., in 1902-03	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	2	10	5	4	...	1	4	...	13	18
Balance	2	...	4	3	8	3	117	123	268	354	111	182	16	27	46	18	572	790
26-30																		
At the close of 1901-02	1	...	15	3	11	6	150	151	392	517	192	240	42	58	78	122	881	1,009
Add—Issued during 1902-03	...	...	2	...	...	3	6	42	13	182	9	62	4	7	3	40	37	337
Deduct—Lapsed, etc., in 1901-02	...	...	1	...	1	...	6	6	9	7	3	2	...	0	3	2	23	19
Balance	1	...	16	2	10	9	150	189	396	602	198	300	46	65	78	160	895	1,417
31-35																		
At the close of 1901-02	9	1	4	1	8	7	153	96	266	355	160	200	38	46	63	116	701	822
Add—Issued during 1902-03	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	33	13	99	8	46	1	12	3	29	30	221
Deduct—Lapsed, etc., in 1902-03	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	9	7	4	3	1	2	2	3	20	17
Balance	9	1	4	2	8	8	154	127	270	447	164	243	38	56	64	142	711	1,026
36-40																		
At the close of 1901-02	4	2	2	2	10	4	87	46	152	177	106	126	30	36	55	103	446	496
Add—Issued during 1902-03	1	...	...	...	...	...	8	7	15	52	10	19	2	4	3	18	39	100
Deduct—Lapsed, etc., in 1902-03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	2	1	3	...	1	4	4	10	11
Balance	5	2	2	2	9	4	95	52	163	227	115	142	32	39	54	117	475	585
41-45																		
At the close of 1901-02	...	...	5	...	2	1	45	17	82	65	57	51	9	11	44	54	244	199
Add—Issued during 1902-03	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	3	6	14	5	7	2	1	1	1	18	29
Deduct—Lapsed, etc., in 1902-03	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	3	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	12	4
Balance	...	...	5	...	3	1	45	18	85	77	57	58	11	12	44	58	250	224
46-50																		
At the close of 1901-02	...	...	1	5	1	...	8	10	26	13	35	11	3	4	15	1	89	54
Add—Issued during 1902-03	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	2	8	3	2	6	...	...	3	11	18	12
Deduct—Lapsed, etc., in 1902-03	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	4	4
Balance	...	...	1	5	2	...	11	10	32	16	37	16	3	4	17	11	103	62
TOTAL OF BALANCE	17	3	35	14	40	25	572	519	1,214	1,813	682	941	146	203	303	586	3,006	4,104

Statement showing the number and amount of Life Insurance and Endowment Assurance policies issued during 1902-03, classified according to race of the insured persons and salary drawn by them at the time of insurance according to the Departments in which they serve.

Salary drawn at the time of insurance.	POSTAL.				TELEGRAPH.				PUBLIC WORKS.				LOCAL FUND.				OTHER CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.				MILITARY.				TOTAL.			
	Life Insurance.		Endowment Assurance.		Life Insurance.		Endowment Assurance.		Life Insurance.		Endowment Assurance.		Life Insurance.		Endowment Assurance.		Life Insurance.		Endowment Assurance.		Life Insurance.		Endowment Assurance.		Life Insurance.		Endowment Assurance.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
	Asiatic.	Non-Asiatic.	Asiatic.	Non-Asiatic.	Asiatic.	Non-Asiatic.	Asiatic.	Non-Asiatic.	Asiatic.	Non-Asiatic.	Asiatic.	Non-Asiatic.	Asiatic.	Non-Asiatic.	Asiatic.	Non-Asiatic.	Asiatic.	Non-Asiatic.	Asiatic.	Non-Asiatic.	Asiatic.	Non-Asiatic.	Asiatic.	Non-Asiatic.	Asiatic.	Non-Asiatic.	Asiatic.	Non-Asiatic.
Not exceeding Rs 5	9	5,900	41	89,350	1	500	1	500	3	500	3	1,150	1	500	1	500	5	2,300	35	29,550	2	2,000	2	2,000	17	10,700	81	60,950
Exceeding Rs 5 and not exceeding Rs 10	32	31,650	184	1,189,850	4	6,800	32	49,500	5	6,750	24	33,000	2	1,500	2	1,500	41	53,400	276	3,43,850	5	5,000	18	25,500	89	1,05,100	548	6,47,200
Exceeding Rs 10 and not exceeding Rs 100	15	23,000	30	37,500	1	10,000	8	35,000	2	2,500	19	38,500	1	500	2	2,500	23	44,500	95	6,12,08,000	4	8,500	12	21,250	50	88,800	166	3,42,750
Exceeding Rs 100 and not exceeding Rs 200 . . . . .	...	...	4	17,000	1	3,000	11	25,000	1	4,000	5	19,500	1	...	1	2,000	11	30,000	38	81,54,500	...	...	1	3,000	12	37,000	50	9,22,000
Exceeding Rs 200 and not exceeding Rs 1,000	1	2,000	1	2,000	...	...	4	12,000	...	...	1	4,000	...	...	1	4,000	2	16,000	15	74,000	...	...	2	8,000	3	18,000	18	1,04,000
Above Rs 1,000 . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	4,000
Total	57	62,550	266	2,68,600	8	19,800	42	1,23,000	9	13,750	57	95,150	3	2,000	19	21,500	82	1,46,000	459	20,813,500	11	15,500	31	57,750	170	5,25,600	863	13,80,900

STATEMENT VII.

Statement showing the financial result of the Administration of the Postal Insurance Fund to the end of the year 1902-03.

Life Insurance.			Endowment Assurance.			Monthly Allowances.		
R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Receipts—			Receipts—			Receipts—		
Balance on 1st April 1902	11,524	71 6 7	Balance on 1st April 1902	6,23,698	12 2	Balance on 1st April 1902	46,366	1 8
Premia realised on Life Insurance Policies during 1902-03	1,51,241	15 5	Premia realised on Endowment Assurance Policies during 1902-03	3,14,672	15 7	Subscriptions realised during 1902-03	1,293	3 6
Fines realised during 1902-03	34	4 3	Fines realised during 1902-03	42	8 0	Amount paid in lump for purchase of immediate monthly allowance	19,967	6 0
Medical Fees realised during 1902-03	12	0 0	Medical fees realised during 1902-03	80	0 0	Fines realised during 1902-03 . . . . .	....	..
TOTAL	13,03,759	10 3	TOTAL	9,36,494	3 9	TOTAL	67,626	11 2
Payments—			Payments—			Payments—		
Life Insurance Policies paid	81,550	0 0	Endowment Assurance Policies paid	66,700	0 0	Allowances paid	6,154	8 11
Surrender values paid	3,090	11 6	Surrender values paid	1,209	10 1	Surrender values paid . . . . .	....	..
Medical fees paid	1,368	0 0	Medical fees paid	2,740	0 0	Cost of Establishment of the Life Insurance Branch of the Comptroller's office	68	10 6
Refunds	217	1 7	Refunds	207	1 10			
Cost of Establishment of the Life Insurance Branch of the Comptroller's office	2,395	1 9	Cost of Establishment of the Life Insurance Branch of the Comptroller's office	3,270	14 4			
TOTAL	88,620	14 10	TOTAL	74,127	10 3	TOTAL	6,223	3 5
Interest on balance			Interest on balance			Interest on balance		
	12,15,138	11 5		8,64,366	9 6		61,403	7 9
	41,734	1 5		26,267	8 8		1,729	4 7
	12,15,272	12 10		8,90,634	2 2		63,132	12 4
			Balance on 31st March 1903					

NUMBERS OF POLICIES OBTAINED AT THE AGES MENTIONED IN THE 1ST COLUMN.

Ages at the time of surrender, lapse, or discharge of each policy.	SURRENDERED AT THE AGES MENTIONED IN THE 1ST COLUMN.				LAPSED AT THE AGES MEN- TIONED IN THE AGES MENTIONED IN THE 1ST COLUMN.				DISCHARGED BY PAYMENT ON DEATH AT THE AGES MENTIONED IN THE 1ST COLUMN.				TOTAL.				NUMBER OF POLICIES OBTAINED AT THE AGES MENTIONED IN THE 1ST COLUMN.				REMARKS.		
	From the intro- duction of the system up to 31st March 1902.		During the year 1902-03.		From the intro- duction of the system up to 31st March 1902.		During the year 1902-03.		From the intro- duction of the system up to 31st March 1902.		During the year 1902-03.		From the intro- duction of the system up to 31st March 1902.		During the year 1902-03.		From the intro- duction of the system up to 31st March 1902.		During the year 1902-03.			Total.	
	Life Insurance.	Endowment As- surance.	Life Insurance.	Endowment As- surance.	Life Insurance.	Endowment As- surance.	Life Insurance.	Endowment As- surance.	Life Insurance.	Endowment As- surance.	Life Insurance.	Endowment As- surance.	Life Insurance.	Endowment As- surance.	Life Insurance.	Endowment As- surance.	Life Insurance.	Endowment As- surance.	Life Insurance.	Endowment As- surance.		Life Insurance.	Endowment As- surance.
21 years.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
22	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
23	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
24	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
25	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
26	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
27	17	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
28	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
29	13	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
30	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
31	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
32	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
33	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
34	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
35	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
36	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
37	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
38	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
39	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
40	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
41	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
42	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
43	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
44	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
45	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
46	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
47	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
48	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
49	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
50	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
51	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
52	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
53	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
54	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
55	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
56	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
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62	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
63	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
64	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
65	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
66	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
67	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
68	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
TOTAL	229	17	19	9	218	53	9	21	376	44	54	43	893	114	82	73	3,756	3,378	175	913	3,911	4,291	

Statement showing the number of contracts relating to monthly allowances surrendered or lapsed or discharged by payment up to the close of the year 1902-03.

[illegible]

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 7th October, 1903.

No. 6157-P.—The privilege leave for six weeks granted to Mr. W. H. E. Mellor, Assistant Accountant General, Punjab, in the Notification in this Department No. 4568-P., dated the 27th July 1903, was extended by ten days.

The 9th October, 1903.

No. 6208-P.—Mr P. V. Krishnaswami Chetti, a Superintendent in the Office of the Accountant General, Madras, is appointed to act as a Chief Superintendent of that office, *vice* Mr. E. S. Hensman transferred temporarily to Foreign Service.

E. N. BAKER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 9th October, 1903.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY REMOUNT DEPARTMENT.

No. 1005.—The following appointment is made, with effect from the 21st September 1903:

Lieutenant D. H. Vanrenen, 12th Cavalry, is appointed to the Army Remount Department, *vice* Captain A. G. Pritchard, reverted to regimental duty.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 1006.—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Indian Army, with effect from the date specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:

Lieutenant Edward Herbert Lynch, 2nd Battalion, East Kent Regiment, attached as a supernumerary to the 1st Battalion, Durham Light Infantry; Double Company officer, 86th Carnatic Infantry. Dated 16th September 1903.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

No. 1007.—Captain W. L. R. Amesbury, Indian Army, to be Supply and Transport officer, 4th class, with effect from the 3rd October 1903.

Lieutenant A. Shairp, Indian Army, to be Supply and Transport officer, 5th class, with effect from the 4th October 1903.

Lieutenant B. H. Ryves, Indian Army, to be Supply and Transport officer, 5th class, with effect from the 4th October 1903.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 1008.—The following direct appointment is made, with effect from date of joining

41st Dogras.

Fateh Singh to be Jemadar, on probation, *vice* Khushal Chand, resigned.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 1009.—The following extract is published for general information:

"London Gazette," dated the 18th September 1903, page 5788.

WAR OFFICE;

Pall Mall, 18th September, 1903.

INDIAN ARMY.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Vernon Peshall Monteith is transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list. Dated 15th August 1903.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 1010.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval:

INDIAN ARMY.

Major to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

9th October 1903.

Henry Augustus Carleton.

Second-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

6th July 1903.

Richard John Clark.

3rd August 1903.

John Gordon Skene.

4th August 1903.

Philip Allan Raymond Pritchard.

Walter Gerald Paul Young.

8th August 1903.

William Francis Richmond Webb.

Clement James Boyce.

Gerald Alexander Gaselee Shepherd.

Cuthbert Gurney Hoare.

27th August 1903.

Frank Etheridge.

8th September 1903.

Edward Napier Turner.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

29th September 1903.

James John Pratt.

Robert Shore, M.D.

MADRAS ESTABLISHMENT.

William Burney Bannerman, M.D.

Henry Thomson, M.B.

BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENT.

Carrapiet John Sarkies, M.B.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 1011.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned regiments:

15th Lancers (Cureton's Mooltanis).

Risaldar Nek Muhammad Khan to be Risaldar-Major, Ressaidar Faizullah Khan to be Risaldar, Jemadar Ghulam Sarwar Khan to be Ressaidar and Kot Dasa-dar Ghulam Sarwar Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Niyaz Muhammad Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st August 1903.

5th Light Infantry.

Jemadar Amir Ali Khan, transferred from the 1st Duke of York's Own Lancers (Skinner's Horse), to be Subadar-Major, *vice* Ghulam Rasul Khan, *Bahadur*, deceased, with effect from the date of appointment.

Havildar Wahid Ali Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Rasid Hussain Khan, resigned, with effect from the 29th June 1903.

88th Carnatic Infantry.

Jemadar Muhammad Salar to be Subadar, *vice* Muhammad Mustafa, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st June 1903.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 1012.—Lieutenant Henry Montgomery Grove, Indian Army, temporary half-pay list, has been transferred by the Secretary of State for India to permanent half-pay, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 17th October 1903.

REWARDS.

ORDER OF MERIT.

No. 1013.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the admission to the third class of the Indian Order of Merit of the undermentioned individual :

Lance-Naick Maierja Singh, 126th Baluchistan Infantry, for conspicuous gallantry at Daratoleh, Somaliland, on the 22nd April 1903, when he assisted Captains W. G. Walker and G. M. Rolland, Indian Army, to save Captain Bruce (who had been wounded) from falling into the hands of the enemy.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

No. 1014.—Lieutenant Edward Leonard Bagshawe resigns his commission, with effect from the 8th September 1903.

Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles.

No. 1015.—Lieutenant Michael Edward McInerny resigns his commission, with effect from the 10th September 1903.

Second-Lieutenant Lester Joseph McCoy to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 10th September 1903, *vice* McInerny, resigned.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1016.—Lieutenant-Colonel (Honorary Colonel) Richard Sneade Brown, V.D., resigns his commission, and is permitted on retirement to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the corps.

1st Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 1017.—Second-Lieutenant Fulwar Estoteville Skipwith to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 2nd September 1903, *vice* A. R. G. Newton, transferred to the 2nd Battalion.

Burma Railways Volunteer Corps.

No. 1018.—Captain Willie Alexander Scotland Kincaid, Royal Engineers, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, to complete the establishment.

Second-Lieutenant Arthur Cantor to be Lieutenant, *vice* Pears, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Second-Lieutenant James Christian Paulson resigns his commission.

Charles Inglis Hutton, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Jones, promoted.

Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 1019.—George Eustratius Xydis, Gentleman to be Captain, to complete the establishment, *vice* G. A. Strath, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Hyderabad Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 1020.—Charles Chamberlayn Anstice Prideaux, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, to complete the establishment.

Eric Mackenzie Burn, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, to complete the establishment.

Upper Burma Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1021.—Captain William Axel Hertz resigns his commission.

and (Presidency) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1022.—Second-Lieutenant Charles Bertram Hurst resigns his commission, with effect from the 11th September 1903.

E. G. BARROW, Major-General,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 6th October, 1903.

No. 362.—Mr. R. W. Egerton, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, is, on return from leave, appointed to officiate as Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Lucknow, with the rank of officiating Superintending Engineer, until further orders.

No. 363.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 362 Railways, dated 6th October 1903, the Hon'ble E. H. S. Napier, Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class (temporary rank), State Railways, and officiating Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Lucknow, will, on relief by Mr. Egerton, revert to his substantive appointment of Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, and Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Lucknow.

The 7th October, 1903.

No. 366.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council has sanctioned a survey being undertaken for a line of railway on the 5' 6" gauge from the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway near Nagda *via* Madhopur and Bhurtpore to Muttra, on the Agra-Delhi Chord Railway, and is pleased to place the same under the control of the Director of Railway Construction.

2. The project will be known as the Nagda-Muttra Survey.

No. 367.—Mr. R. S. Strachey, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, whose services have been lent to the Assam-Bengal Railway Company, is permitted to retire from the service of Government, under Article 465 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 17th October 1903.

The 8th October, 1903.

No. 370.—In continuation of Public Works Department Notification No. 492, dated the 23rd December 1902, it is hereby notified for general information that the sanction of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India has been received to a revised estimate amounting to Rs. 1,05,52,793 for the construction of a railway on the 5' 6" gauge from Ranaghat Station on the Eastern Bengal State Railway *via* Murshidabad to Lalgola, a distance of 97.50 miles, with sidings to a ghat station on the River Ganges and a small flotilla which is required in connection therewith.

A. BRERETON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION ROADS AND BUILDINGS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 5th October, 1903.

No. 359.—With reference to Notification No. 88, dated the 17th September 1903, by the Government of Madras, the services of Colonel A. W. Smart, R.E., Chief Engineer, Madras Public Works Department, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Department, with effect from the 19th October 1903.

The 6th October, 1903.

No. 360.—Mr. H. N. C. Cloëte, Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, Bengal, is permitted to retire from the service of Government under the provisions of Article 650 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 17th October 1903.

No. 361.—Mr. W. B. Gwyther, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Bengal, is promoted to Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, permanent, with effect from the 17th October 1903.

The 7th October, 1903.

No. 365.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 4246-I.B., dated 11th September 1903, the undermentioned officers of the Public Works Department are transferred from Hyderabad to the Central Provinces:

Mr. M. J. Scobie, Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, temporary rank.

Major W. W. Baker, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.

Mr. J. M. Vacha, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.

Mr. M. Ramayya, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

Mr. C. Q. Henriques, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade.

No. 368.—Mr. P. C. Mole, Examiner of Accounts, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works Services, is appointed Examiner of Accounts, State Railway Stores.

No. 369.—Mr. W. A. T. Carnduff, Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Hyderabad, is transferred to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works Services.

TELEGRAPHS.

The 6th October, 1903.

No. 364.—Mr. Phanindra Nath Mitra, passed student, Thomason Civil Engineering College, Kurki, is appointed to the Provincial Service of the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department as an apprentice.

SIDNEY PRESTON,

Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 42.}

SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1903.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 16th October, 1903.

No. 22.—The Governor General is pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon'ble Mr. Guy Francis Thomas Power, of the Indian Civil Service, of his office of Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.**NOTIFICATIONS.****ESTABLISHMENTS.**

Simla, the 15th October, 1903.

No. 547.—The services of Mr. C. C. Watson, of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, with effect from the date on which he is relieved of his duties as Assistant Commissioner in Merwara.

The 16th October, 1903.

No. 550.—Mr. E. B. Alexander has been permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 19th September 1903.

MEDICAL.

The 15th October, 1903.

No. 1174.—The services of Lieutenant G. E. Charles, M.B., Indian Medical Service, Officiating Professor of Anatomy, Lahore Medical College, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

JUDICIAL.

The 15th October, 1903.

No. 1775.—The services of Major W. C. C. Leslie, Cantonment Magistrate, Poona and Kirkee, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces, for employment as a Cantonment Magistrate.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 16th October, 1903.

No. 454.—The services of the Reverend R. G. Jamieson, probationary Chaplain of the Church of Scotland (Bengal Establishment), are placed at the disposal of the Military Department.

H. H. RISLEY,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.**NOTIFICATION.****LAND-SURVEYS.**

Simla, the 15th October, 1903.

No. 1631—151-2.—Major P. J. Gordon, I.A., Officiating Superintendent, 2nd grade, Survey of India, and Superintendent, Forest Surveys, Bengal Presidency, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for nine months under Articles 233, 260 and 303 (b), Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st November 1903, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

During Major Gordon's absence or until further orders Captain C. W. H. Symonds, I.A., Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, Survey of India, will officiate as Superintendent, Forest Surveys, Bengal Presidency.

J. O. MILLER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 14th October, 1903.

No. 2447-E.C.—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Ch. Bastin to take charge of the Belgian Consulate at Calcutta.

The 15th October, 1903.

No. 1609-G.—Mr. L. Tipping, English Assistant Master, is appointed to officiate as Vice-Principal of the Mayo College in Ajmer, with effect from the 4th September, 1903, and during such time as Mr. H. Sherring may officiate as Principal, or until further orders.

The 16th October, 1903.

No. 1619-G.—Captain H. Harrison, an Assistant Political Agent of the 2nd grade in Bombay, is appointed to officiate as Assistant to the Resident at Baroda in charge of the Amreli Mahals, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Major E. F. Marriott, and during the absence on leave of Captain E. O'Brien, or until further orders.

(Notification No. 1218-G, dated the 23rd July, 1903, is cancelled.)

No. 1622-G.—Major M. A. Tighe, a Political Agent of the 3rd class, is appointed, on return from special leave, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd class, and is posted as Deputy Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali, and Political Agent, Sinjawi and Railway District.

No. 1624-G.—Major J. F. Whyte, an officiating Political Agent of the 3rd class, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-two days, with effect from the 2nd October, 1903 and is also granted furlough for ten months, under Articles 233 and 308 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations in continuation of the privilege leave.

No. 1625-G.—Major C. F. Minchin, D.S.O., an officiating Political Agent of the 3rd class, is posted as His Britannic Majesty's Consul-General, and Agent to the Government of India in Khorasan and Seistan.

Appointment of presiding officers of Civil Courts of the First, Second and Third Grades.

No. 3072-F.B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4, sub-section (1) of the Baluchistan Agency Civil Justice Law, 1895, and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 273-F.A., dated the 12th February, 1897, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the persons for the time being holding the offices specified in the first column of the annexed table to be the presiding officers of the Courts specified opposite those offices in the second column of that table respectively:

Offices.	Courts.
1. The office of the Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan.	The Court of the Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan.
2. The office of the Political Agent in Quetta . . .	The Court of the Political Agent in Quetta.
3. The office of the Political Agent in Zhob . . .	The Court of the Political Agent in Zhob.
4. The office of the Political Agent in the Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway.	The Court of the Political Agent in the Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway.
5. The office of the Political Agent in the Kohlu, Nasirabad and Railway District.	The Court of the Political Agent in the Kohlu, Nasirabad and Railway District.
6. The office of the Political Agent in Loralai . . .	The Court of the Political Agent in Loralai.
7. The office of the Assistant Political Agent in Quetta.	The Court of the Assistant Political Agent in Quetta.
8. The office of the Assistant Political Agent in Zhob.	The Court of the Assistant Political Agent in Zhob.
9. The office of the Assistant Political Agent in Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway.	The Court of the Assistant Political Agent in Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway.
10. The office of the Assistant Political Agent in Kohlu, Nasirabad and Railway District.	The Court of the Assistant Political Agent in Kohlu, Nasirabad and Railway District.
11. The office of the Assistant Political Agent, Loralai	The Court of the Assistant Political Agent in Loralai.

Offices.	Courts.
12. The office of the Cantonment Magistrate vested with the powers of the Assistant Political Agent in the Cantonment of Quetta.	The Court of the Cantonment Magistrate vested with the powers of the Assistant Political Agent in the Cantonment of Quetta.
13. The office of the Extra Assistant Commissioner of Quetta.	The Court of the Extra Assistant Commissioner of Quetta.
14. The office of the Extra Assistant Commissioner of Upper Zhob.	The Court of the Extra Assistant Commissioner of Upper Zhob.
15. The office of the Extra Assistant Commissioner of Lower Zhob.	The Court of the Extra Assistant Commissioner of Lower Zhob.
16. The office of the Extra Assistant Commissioner of Kohlu and Railway Sub-Division.	The Court of the Extra Assistant Commissioner of Kohlu and Railway Sub-Division.
17. The office of the Extra Assistant Commissioner of Nasirabad and Railway Sub-Division.	The Court of the Extra Assistant Commissioner of Nasirabad and Railway Sub-Division.
18. The office of the Extra Assistant Commissioner of Musakhel and Barkhan.	The Court of the Extra Assistant Commissioner of Musakhel and Barkhan.
19. The office of the Extra Assistant Commissioner of Sinjawi.	The Court of the Extra Assistant Commissioner of Sinjawi.
20. The office of the Native Assistant, Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway.	The Court of the Native Assistant, Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway.

No. 3073-F.B.—The notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 155-E., dated the 26th January, 1892, is hereby cancelled.

Appointment of the Political Agent, Loralai, to be an Income-tax Collector.

No. 3074-F.B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 40 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1886 (II of 1886), the Governor General in Council is pleased to invest the Political Agent, Loralai, for the time being, with the powers of a Collector under the said Act, for the purpose of granting certificates in respect of interest on Government securities in Forms B, C, and D, prescribed in rule 9 of the notification issued by the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 2763, dated the 6th June, 1890, when such securities are held by persons residing outside of British India.

II. The Governor General in Council is also pleased to direct that the words "The Political Agent, Kalat, Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway District" shall be substituted for the words "The Political Agent, Kalat and Bolan Pass"; and the words "The Political Agent, Kohlu, Nasirabad and Railway District" shall be substituted for the words "The Political Agent [Sinjawi] and Railway District," in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 4135-I., dated the 16th September, 1887.

No. 3075-F.B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 13 of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1886 (VI of 1886), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint—

- (1) the person holding the office of Political Agent, Quetta, for the time being, to be Registrar of Births and Deaths for the Quetta District ;
- (2) the person holding the office of Political Agent, Zhob, for the time being, to be Registrar of Births and Deaths for the Zhob District ;
- (3) the person holding the office of Political Agent, Kalat, the Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway District, for the time being, to be Registrar of Births and Deaths for the Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway District ;
- (4) the person holding the office of Political Agent, Kohlu, Nasirabad and Railway District, for the time being, to be Registrar of Births and Deaths for the Kohlu, Nasirabad and Railway District ;
- (5) the person holding the office of Political Agent, Loralai District, for the time being, to be Registrar of Births and Deaths for the Loralai District ; and
- (6) every Minister of Religion who is authorised to solemnize marriages under the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (XV of 1872), and every person who has been, or may hereafter be, under the said Act, appointed Marriage Registrar or licensed to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians, within any or all of the Districts specified above, to be a Registrar of Births and Deaths in such district or districts in respect of that class or those classes of the community for which he is in the habit of officiating at baptisms and burials.

II. For the purposes of section 24, sub-section (2) of the said Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1886, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint

the Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages in British Baluchistan to be Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages for the Districts above specified.

III. The notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 152-E, dated the 26th January, 1892, is hereby cancelled.

No. 3076-F.B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, XXI of 1879, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the following officers, being European British subjects, to be Justices of the Peace within the territories of His Highness the Khan of Kalat and the Jam of Las Bela and the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan as such Agent, and to direct that the Chief Court of the Punjab shall be the Court to which the said Justices of the Peace shall commit European British subjects for trial, namely:

The Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan.

The Political Agents—

- (a) Quetta;
- (b) Zhob;
- (c) Kalat, Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway;
- (d) Loralai;
- (e) Kohlu, Nasirabad and Railway.

The notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 813-E, dated the 19th April, 1890, is hereby cancelled.

Appointment of presiding officers of Civil Courts of the First, Second and Third Grades.

No. 3077-F.B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4, sub-section (1) of the British Baluchistan Civil Justice Regulation, 1896, and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 272-E. A., dated the 12th February, 1897, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the persons for the time being holding the offices specified in the first column of the annexed table to be the presiding officers of the Courts specified opposite those offices in the second column of that table, respectively:

The office of Judicial Commissioner . . .	The Court of the Judicial Commissioner.
The office of Deputy Commissioner, Pishin . . .	The Court of the Deputy Commissioner, Pishin.
The office of Deputy Commissioner, Sibi . . .	The Court of the Deputy Commissioner, Sibi.
The office of Deputy Commissioner, Duki . . .	The Court of the Deputy Commissioner, Duki.
The office of Assistant Commissioner of Pishin . . .	The Court of the Assistant Commissioner of Pishin.
The office of Assistant Commissioner of Sibi . . .	The Court of the Assistant Commissioner of Sibi.
The office of Assistant Commissioner of Duki . . .	The Court of the Assistant Commissioner of Duki.
The office of Extra Assistant Commissioner of Pishin . . .	The Court of the Extra Assistant Commissioner of Pishin.
The office of Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sibi . . .	The Court of the Extra Assistant Commissioner of Sibi.
The office of Extra Assistant Commissioner, Duki . . .	The Court of the Extra Assistant Commissioner of Duki.

L. W. DANE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 16th October, 1903.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 1023.—The Viceroy and Governor-General in Council has much gratification in announcing that His Majesty the King-Emperor of India has been graciously pleased to approve of the appointment of distinguished officers of the Indian Army as Honorary Colonels

of native regiments. The rules governing the appointment of these officers will be as follows :

- I.—Field Marshals and General Officers, whether on the Active, Unemployed, Supernumerary or Retired List, will be eligible for appointment.
- II.—An Honorary Colonel may be appointed to all regiments of cavalry and battalions of infantry in the Indian Army.
- III.—To be eligible for this distinction officers must have had some previous distinguished association with the regiments to which they are appointed Honorary Colonel.
- IV.—His Majesty the King and other members of the Royal Family who are now Honorary Colonels of certain regiments will be appointed Colonel's-in-Chief of such regiments, should any Field Marshal or General Officer be appointed Honorary Colonel.

(G. G. O. No. 712 of 1903 is cancelled.)

ARMY STAFF.

No. 1024.—Major-General J. S. Collins, Commanding Nerbudda District, officiating Inspector General of Volunteers, is confirmed in that appointment, *vice* Major-General W. Hill, C.B., deceased. Dated 8th September 1903.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 1025.—Messrs. Lionel Leigh Smith and Arthur Edgar Leighton have been appointed by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, to be Chemists to the Cordite Factory, Wellington, with effect from the 19th July and 3rd August 1903, respectively.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 1026.—The following direct appointment is made, with effect from the 11th February 1903:

1st Military Railway Company.

Pande Khan to be Jemadar (on probation).

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 1027.—The following extract is published for general information :

" London Gazette," dated the 25th September 1903, page 5916.

WAR OFFICE ;

Pall Mall, 25th September, 1903.

• • • • •

MEMORANDA.

• • • • •

Surgeon-Colonel John Richardson, retired Indian Medical Service, to be Honorary Physician to His Majesty, *vice* Surgeon-General W. R. Rice, C.S.I., deceased. Dated 26th September 1903.

• • • • •

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 1028.—Subject to His Majesty's approval, the undermentioned Major is granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, whilst serving as a regimental commandant, Indian Army :

Richard Money Maxwell, Commandant, 82nd Punjabis,—28th September 1903.

No. 1029.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

13th October 1903.

William James Knowles Dobbin, 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force).

Charles Fulford Grantham, 33rd Queen's Own Light Cavalry.

*Lieutenants to be Captains.**10th October 1903.*

- Harold Adrian Holdich, 1st Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).
 Thomas Rose Caradoc Price, 21st Prince Albert Victor's Own Cavalry (Frontier Force).
 Marmaduke Henry Littledale Gale, 8th Lancers.
 Charles de Joncourt Luxmoore, 99th Deccan Infantry.
 Charles Alban Grevis Shoubridge, 112th Infantry.
 Francis Taylor Duhan, 19th Punjabis.
 Norman Ruthven Anderson, 130th Baluchis.
 Spencer Burton Watson, 64th Pioneers.
 Robert Wynne Henderson, 17th Cavalry.
 Denzil Ibbetson Michael Macaulay, 1st Duke of York's Own Lancers (Skinner's Horse).
 Harry Norman Young, 82nd Punjabis.
 Harry Ernest Browne, 47th Sikhs.
 Thomas Sands Cox, 16th Cavalry.
 Lionel Stuart Logan, 80th Carnatic Infantry.
 Allan Gilbert Mayhew Hogg, 114th Mahrattas.
 Claude Edward Bateman-Champain, 2nd Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).
 Cecil William Carey, Queen's Own Corps of Guides.
 George Augustus Hawks, 61st Pioneers.
 William Horsburgh Lane, 94th Russell's Infantry.
 Charles Eugene Barnes Robinson, 117th Mahrattas.
 Montague Claude Nangle, 92nd Punjabis.
 Percival Ernest Knapp, 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force).
 William Archibald Small Walker, 46th Punjabis.
 Hugh Walter Davies, 74th Punjabis.
 Everard Graham Stanley Trotter, 102nd Prince of Wales' Own Grenadiers.
 Edward Richard Wetherall, 94th Russell's Infantry.

*Second-Lieutenant to be Lieutenant.**8th September 1903.*

- Rawdon James Macnabb, 38th Central India Horse.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Bombay Command.

No. 1030.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :

Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Lieutenant Andrew Lyon Mercado to be Senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Captain ;

First class Assistant Surgeon (supernumerary Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Lieutenant) Joseph Benson Farrell is absorbed in the grade of Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Lieutenant,—

with effect from the 16th September 1903, *vice* Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Captain, Henry Dumrie Walker, retired.

HOSPITAL ASSISTANT BRANCH.

Madras Command.

No. 1031.—The undermentioned native military pupil, having passed his final examination, is admitted into the service as a third class Hospital Assistant, with effect from the 30th June 1903 :

No. 1366, Samuel Jesudason.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 1032.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned regiments :

26th Light Cavalry.

Jemadar Muhammad Murad to be Ressaidar and Dafadar Amir Husain to be Jemadar, *vice* Saiyid Abdur Rahman, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 13th August 1903.

27th Light Cavalry.

Kot-Dafadar Sultan Surkhru Khan, from the Queen's Own Corps of Guides Cavalry, to be Jemadar, *vice* Abdul Jalil, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st August 1903.

Kot-Dafadar Bhagwan Sahai, from the 5th Cavalry, to be Jemadar *vice* Vittal Rao, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st June 1903.

7th Duke of Connaught's Own Rajputs.

Subadar Adhar Singh, *Bahadur*, to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Sitla-bakhsh Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Mahesh Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Gajraj Singh, *Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from 1st September 1903.

53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force)

Havildar Boi Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Nyjabath Khan, transferred to the 62nd Punjabis, with effect from the 1st August 1903.

Colour-Havildar Shad Muhammad to be Jemadar, *vice* Boi Khan, seconded with the Northern Waziristan Militia, with effect from the 1st August 1903.

89th Punjabis.

Havildar-Major Sobha Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jahan Khan, discharged, with effect from the 21st July 1903.

Havildar Harpal Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Kunwar Singh, pensioned, with effect from the 5th August 1903.

1st Battalion, 3rd Gurkha Rifles.

In Military Department notification No. 921 of 1903, for "24th August 1903," read "24th July 1903."

RETIREMENTS.

No. 1033.—Lieutenant-Colonel Daniel Francis Barry, Indian Medical Service, Bengal, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 10th December 1903.

REWARDS.

GOOD-CONDUCT AND MERITORIOUS SERVICE.

No. 1034.—The grant of the Good-Conduct Medal, with gratuity, to the Corps of Sub-Marine Mining Lascars, including serangs and tindals, referred to in paragraph 7 of G. G. O. No. 1 of 1903, is cancelled, and the Corps is allotted in lieu thereof, a meritorious service medal, with gratuity, under paragraph 6 *ibid*.

SPECIAL.

No. 1035.—With reference to Article 280, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part I, the undermentioned officers, having been absent from military duty for ten years, are transferred to the supernumerary list, with effect from the dates specified :

Captain C. J. Windham, Indian Army, officiating Political Agent, 4th class, Central India. Dated 30th July 1903.

Captain C. T. Ducat, Indian Army, officiating Political Agent, 4th class, Rajputana. Dated 4th August 1903.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.**APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.***Behar Light Horse.*

No. 1036.—Second-Lieutenant Edward Golding Barton to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 13th June 1903, *vice* Smith, resigned.

East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1037.—Lieutenant Hervey Alan Wood to be Captain, with effect from the 30th June 1903, *vice* Captain (Honorary Major) Huddleston, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Second-Lieutenant Morrice Albert Halliday to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 19th December 1902, *vice* Fraser, deceased.

Second-Lieutenant Robert Humphry Sears to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 30th June 1903, *vice* Wood, promoted.

Second-Lieutenant Charles Thomas Foreman to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 14th August 1903, *vice* McDonald, resigned.

Bengal and North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1038.—Arthur Hyde Wollaston, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy, with effect from the 1st September 1903.

Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 1039.—Captain Patrick Robert Cadell to be Major, to complete the establishment.

MILITARY WORKS SERVICES.**APPOINTMENTS.**

No. 1040.—Brevet-Colonel C. C. Ellis, Royal Engineers, officiating Chief Engineer, is appointed Chief Engineer, with effect from the 1st October 1903, *vice* Colonel H. W. Duperier, Royal Engineers, appointed Director-General of Military Works.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.**FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.**

No. 54.—Mr. C. E. Palmer, Examiner, Marine Accounts, is granted one month and twenty-eight days' privilege leave in combination with furlough for nine months, under Articles 233 and 308 (d) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 28th September 1903.

E. G. BARROW, *Major-General,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.**RAILWAYS.****NOTIFICATIONS.**

Simla, the 12th October, 1903.

No. 371.—Mr. W. Leach, Locomotive Foreman, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, is granted the Honorary rank of Assistant Locomotive Superintendent.

No. 372.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 338 Railways, dated 10th September 1903, Mr. C. F. White, District Locomotive Superintendent in Class II, Grade 1 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is, on return from leave, appointed to officiate as Deputy Locomotive Superintendent, North-Western Railway, in Class I, Grade 3 of that establishment, until further orders.

No. 374.—Mr. J. L. P. Hogan, Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, sub. *pro tem*, State Railways, and Engineer-in-Chief of the Allahabad-Fyzabad Railway, is appointed Engineer-in-Chief of the Nagda-Muttra survey.

No. 375.—Mr. C. Pratt, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, is, on return from leave, posted to the establishment under the Director of Railway Construction, for employment on the Nagda-Muttra survey.

No. 376.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 135, clause (1), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the Madras Railway Company shall be liable to pay, in aid of the funds of the Bikkavolu and Dowlaiswaram Unions under the Rajahmundry Taluq Board in the Godavari district, a house-tax under the provisions of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884 (Madras Act V of 1884), in respect of the railway buildings situated within the limits of the said Unions.

The 14th October, 1903.

No. 377.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council, having sanctioned a survey being undertaken for a branch on the 5' 6" gauge from Muttra on the Agra-Delhi Chord Railway to Aligarh, is pleased to place the same under the control of the Director of Railway Construction.

2. The project will be known as the Muttra-Aligarh Branch railway survey.

No. 378.—In continuation of Public Works Department Notification No. 358, dated the 30th September 1903, it is hereby notified for general information that His Majesty's Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the construction by the Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railway Company, as a part of their system, of the following further lines of railway:

- (i) from Muradabad station on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway to Ramnagar, a distance of about 47 miles, and
- (ii) from Lalkua station on the Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railway to Kashipur, a distance of about 45 miles.

No. 379.—It is hereby notified for general information that His Majesty's Secretary of State for India has sanctioned an estimate, amounting to Rs. 50,01,439, for the construction, by the agency of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company, of a railway on the metre gauge from Mansi to Baptiabi, with a branch from Sihursa to Murliganj, a total length of 78.62 miles, as an integral part of the Tirhoot State Railway.

No. 380.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions of Executive and Assistant Engineers attached to State Railways, with effect from the dates specified:

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
				1903.
Gardiner, Captain A. R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Temporary.	3rd August.
Garrett, Lieutenant A. R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, supernumerary.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, supernumerary.	Permanent.	8th August.
Hopkins, Lieutenant L. R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Temporary.	14th August.
Woodside, J.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.	Permanent.	23rd September.
Couchman, F. D.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.	Permanent.	23rd September.
Cowie, Lieutenant H. E. S., D.S.O., R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Temporary.	30th September.
Hepper, Captain H. A. L., R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Permanent.	1st October.
Pavry, F. C.	Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Permanent.	1st October.
Lawton, H.	Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Permanent.	1st October.
Margary, T. L.	Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Permanent.	1st October.
Isat, J.	Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Permanent.	1st October.

No. 381.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India has sanctioned an estimate amounting to Rs. 15,99,516 for the construction on the metre gauge, by the agency of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company, of an extension of the Tirhoot State Railway from Sakri Station to Jainagar, a distance of 30.47 miles.

The 16th October, 1903.

No. 386.—Mr. W. D. Barrow, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, is, on return from leave, appointed Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta.

A. BRERETON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
IRRIGATION ROADS AND BUILDINGS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 12th October, 1903.

No. 373.—Mr. A. A. F. Davis, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Bengal, is permitted to retire from the service of Government under the provisions of Article 650 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 28th October 1903.

The 15th October, 1903.

No. 382.—Mr. E. Du Cane Smithe, Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads Branch, with effect from the 5th October 1903.

While so employed Mr. Du Cane Smithe will hold the rank of Chief Engineer, 3rd Class, temporary.

No. 383.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 382, dated 15th October 1903, Lieutenant-Colonel H. E. S. Abbott, D.S.O., R.E., Chief Engineer, 3rd Class, *temporary rank*, Punjab, reverted to Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, *temporary rank*, with effect from the 5th October 1903.

No. 384.—Mr. H. C. Granville, Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, temporary rank, Punjab, reverted to Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, with effect from the 5th October 1903, but is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer, from the same date, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Abbott on special duty.

No. 385.—With the sanction of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, the Government of India are pleased to appoint Mr. C. B. Pooley to the Engineer Establishment of the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, and post him to Bombay.

SIDNEY PRESTON,

Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 47.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1903.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 17th November, 1903.

No. 28.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 17 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861 (24 & 25 Vict., c. 17), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Friday, the 4th December, 1903, at 11 A.M. as the time, and the Council Chamber in the Government House, Calcutta, as the place, for a meeting of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 9th November 1903.

No. 3504.—Under the provisions of section 9 of the Statute 24 and 25 Vict., Cap. 67, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that His Excellency's Council shall assemble at Calcutta in the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

Calcutta, the 19th November 1903.

No. 3518.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 17 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following clause shall be substituted for the first paragraph, down to the proviso, of rule VI-6 of the Rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 518, dated the 6th March 1879, as amended by subsequent Notifications:—

6. Licenses to import or export arms, other than cannon or rifles not excepted as in the next foregoing rule, ammunition or military stores by sea, may be granted at the ports of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Rangoon, Calicut, Karachi, Aden, and for no other ports except that at the ports of Akyab and Moulmein licenses for the import of saltpetre and lead only may be granted, and at the port of Tuticorin licenses may be granted only for the import of sulphur proved to the satisfaction of the Local Government to be intended for *bond fide* agricultural purposes. They shall be granted by the Commissioners of Police in respect of the Presidency towns and of Rangoon, by the Magistrate of the district in respect of Calicut, Moulmein, Akyab, and Karachi, and by the Local Government in respect of Tuticorin. The fee payable in respect of each such license shall be ten rupees, except in respect of licenses for the import of sulphur at Tuticorin, which may be granted without payment of any fee as provided in rule 16-C, and the licenses shall be in the Forms III and IV appended to these rules. It shall be a condition of such licenses that the arms, ammunition, or military stores imported shall either be deposited in a warehouse appointed under section 15 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, or in a warehouse licensed under section 10 of the same Act, and sanctioned in this regard under section 7 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, or that they shall be at once despatched to their destination under a separate license to transport.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 13th November 1903.

No. 625.—The services of Mr. A. T. Forbes, of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras, with effect from the date of the expiration of his leave.

The 19th November 1903.

No. 645.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel G. W. Anson, Commissioner, Fyzabad Division, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, with effect from the 30th November 1903.

MEDICAL.

The 13th November 1903.

No. 1304.—The services of Captain A. Miller, M.B., I.M.S. (Madras), are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

The 19th November 1903.

No. 1309.—The services of Major R. W. H. Jackson, M.D., R.A.M.C., are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

The 20th November 1903.

No. 1315.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. P. Lukis, M.B., F.R.C.S., I.M.S. (Bengal), is placed temporarily on special duty with His Excellency the Viceroy.

SANITARY PLAGUE.

The 20th November 1903.

No. 1693.—The following telegram is published for general information :—

Telegram dated Pera, the 17th November 1903.

From—His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Constantinople,

To—His Excellency the Viceroy.

Quarantine on arrivals from Alexandria reduced to forty-eight hours with rigorous disinfection and rat destruction. Quarantine on arrivals from coast between Alexandretta Latakia inclusive reduced to forty-eight hours.

PORT BLAIR.

The 13th November 1903.

No. 712.—Mr. H. M. S. Clarke, 8th Assistant Superintendent, Port Blair, is appointed to officiate as 6th Assistant Superintendent, *vice* Mr. H. H. Duff, and as 7th Assistant Superintendent on Mr. W. H. Brookes' return from leave.

No. 714.—Mr. W. H. Brookes, 6th Assistant Superintendent, Port Blair, is, on return from leave, appointed to officiate as 5th Assistant Superintendent, *vice* Mr. R. F. Lewis, officiating as 4th Assistant Superintendent.

No. 716.—Consequent on the grant of privilege leave combined with furlough to Muhammad Ashiq Ali Khan, Khan Bahadur, 4th Assistant Superintendent, and officiating as 3rd Assistant Superintendent, the following officiating appointments are made in the Port Blair Commission :—

Mr. R. F. Lewis, 5th Assistant Superintendent, and officiating 4th Assistant Superintendent, to officiate as 3rd Assistant Superintendent.

Mr. W. H. Brookes, 6th Assistant Superintendent, and officiating 5th Assistant Superintendent, to officiate as 4th Assistant Superintendent.

Mr. C. W. B. Anderson, 7th Assistant Superintendent, and officiating 6th Assistant Superintendent, to officiate as 5th Assistant Superintendent.

Mr. H. M. S. Clarke, 8th Assistant Superintendent, and officiating 7th Assistant Superintendent, to officiate as 6th Assistant Superintendent.

Mr. A. Prideaux, Officiating 8th Assistant Superintendent, to officiate as 7th Assistant Superintendent.

The 20th November 1903.

No. 724.—In continuation of the Notification by the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 716, dated the 13th November 1903, Mr. Henry Holroyd Tayler is appointed to officiate as 8th Assistant Superintendent in the Port Blair Commission, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his duties.

No. 726.—The services of Captain E. E. Waters, M.B., I.M.S. (Bengal), Officiating Senior Medical Officer, Port Blair, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 16th October 1903.

JUDICIAL.

The 20th November 1903.

No. 1967.—Lieutenant-Colonel H. D. M. Minchin, Cantonment Magistrate, Poona, has been granted an extension of leave for two days in continuation of the leave granted in the Home Department Notification No. 1137, dated the 25th July 1902, and the extension subsequently granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 18th November 1903.

No. 530.—The services of the Reverend A. M. Nelson, Probationary Chaplain of the Church of Scotland (Bengal establishment), are placed at the disposal of the Military Department.

No. 533.—The services of the Reverend J. D. Gordon, Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Bombay Ecclesiastical establishment, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

No. 536.—The Reverend Allan Manson Nelson has been appointed a Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, on probation, on the Bengal Ecclesiastical establishment.

No. 538.—The services of the Reverend D. H. Gillan, Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Bengal Ecclesiastical establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces.

No. 541.—The Reverend Andrew Macfarlane has been appointed a Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, on probation, on the Bombay Ecclesiastical establishment.

The 20th November 1903.

No. 544.—The Reverend O. D. Watkins, a Senior Chaplain on the Bengal (Lucknow) Ecclesiastical establishment, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 13th December 1903.

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CIVIL VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION.

Calcutta, the 20th November 1903.

No. 2077—10-24.—Veterinary-Major W. R. Hagger, Indian Civil Veterinary Department, is appointed Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Rajputana, with effect from the date on which he is relieved by Veterinary-Major J. Brodie-Mills of the duties of Principal of the Bombay Veterinary College.

No. 2082—10-25.—Veterinary-Captain W. O. Dawson, Indian Civil Veterinary Department, is appointed Assistant to the Inspector General, Civil Veterinary Department, with effect from the date on which he is relieved by Veterinary-Major W. R. Hagger of his duties as Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Rajputana.

PRACTICAL ARTS AND MUSEUMS.

The 12th November 1903.

No. 3824—2-12.—The services of Mr. E. P. Stebbing, Deputy Conservator of Forests, who was appointed to officiate as Superintendent of the Natural History Section, Indian Museum, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the date on which Major Alcock, I.M.S., resumes charge of his duties as Superintendent.

FORESTS.

The 19th November 1903.

No. 1348-F.—217-5.—The following promotions are made, with effect from the 13th October 1903, in consequence of the death of Mr. F. B. Dickinson, Conservator of Forests, 1st grade :—

- (i) Mr. E. E. Fernandez, Conservator, 2nd (officiating 1st) grade, Berar, is confirmed in the latter grade
- (ii) Mr. F. Beadon Bryant, Conservator, 2nd grade, Upper Burma, to officiate as Conservator, 1st grade.
- (iii) Mr. F. A. Hauxwell, Conservator, 3rd (officiating 2nd) grade, Upper Burma, is confirmed in the latter grade.
- (iv) Mr. H. Slade, Deputy Conservator, 1st grade, Burma, on privilege leave, is appointed to be Conservator, 3rd grade, and to officiate in the 2nd grade of that class.
- (v) Mr. T. J. Campbell, Deputy Conservator, 1st grade, United Provinces, to officiate as Conservator, 3rd grade, in charge of the Central Circle in those Provinces.

J. O. MILLER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 14th November 1903.

No. 2706-E. C.—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Etvin Edward Osgood, as Vice and Deputy Consul-General for the United States of America at Calcutta.

The 16th November 1903.

No. 2721-E. C.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Chevalier R. von Vesteneck as acting Consul at Bombay for the Astro-Hungarian Empire, during the absence of Herr Heinrich Fehltischka.

Fort William, the 19th November 1903.

No. 2-I. B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 20, sub-section (2), of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), as applied to the Hyderabad Residency Bazars, the Cantonment of Secunderabad, the Hyderabad Contingent stations of Aurangabad and Bolarum, and the railway lands in the territories of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad (other than the railway lands in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts and those referred to in the Notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 4564-I., dated the 18th November 1891, and No. 3244-I. B., dated the 26th August 1897, but including those which are or may hereafter be occupied by the Hyderabad Godavari Valley Railway), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prescribe that one hundred rupees of the currency of British India shall be convertible into one hundred and ten Hali Sikka rupees for the purpose of calculating stamp duty until further notice.

2. The Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 2792-I. B., dated the 23rd July 1901, is hereby cancelled.

L. W. DANE,

Secretary to the Government of India

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 20th November 1903.

No. 7055-P.—Mr. E. H. Burke, Deputy Comptroller, Post Office, is posted as Deputy Comptroller, Post Office, Punjab Circle Audit Office, with effect from the 23rd of October 1903.

No. 7065-P.—Mr. L. E. Pritchard, Deputy Comptroller General, is granted privilege leave for 30 days, with effect from the 14th of November 1903.

Mr. G. D. Pudumjee is appointed to officiate as Deputy Comptroller General, with effect from the 14th of November 1903, and until further orders.

E. N. BAKER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Calcutta, the 20th November 1903.

APPOINTMENTS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 1107.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Army, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenants—

Louis George Beresford Harrison, 1st Battalion, Somersetshire Light Infantry, Double Company Officer, 125th Napier's Rifles. Dated 15th September 1903.

Second Lieutenants—

Alfred Frank Murray Slater, 1st Battalion, Derbyshire Regiment, attached as a supernumerary to the 1st Battalion, South Lancashire Regiment, Double Company Officer, 10th Jats. Dated 5th September 1903.

Gerald Anderson Clarke, 1st Battalion, Lincolnshire Regiment, Double Company Officer, 12th Pioneers. Dated 15th October 1903.

Second-Lieutenant Slater is promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in the Indian Army, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 5th September 1903.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

No. 1108.—The following promotions and appointment are made, with effect from the 15th October 1903, in order to fill the additional appointment in the grade of Military Accountant, 4th class, sanctioned in Military Department Notification No. 1111 of 1903:—

Names.	From	To
Captain H. G. W. Chandler, I.A.	Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class.	Military Accountant, 4th class.
Captain R. H. E. Pennell, I.A., 80th Carnatic Infantry.	Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class.	Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class.
Captain E. G. D. de Labilliere, I.A., 22nd Punjabis.	Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class, on probation.	Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class, on probation.
Lieutenant H. N. F. MacDonnell, I.A., 7th Lancers.	.....	Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class, on probation.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 1109.—The following direct appointment is made, with effect from date of joining:—

78th Moplah Rifles.

Manjeri Attan Kutti Gurikkal to be Jemadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 1110.—The following extract is published for general information:—

"London Gazette," dated the 27th October 1903, page 6533.

WAR OFFICE;

Pall Mall, 27th October 1903.

STAFF.

Colonel H. W. Duperier to be Director-General of Military Works in India, and is granted the temporary rank of Major-General whilst so employed. Dated 18th April 1903.

ORGANISATION.

ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

No. 1111.—With the sanction of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, the grade of Military Accountant, 4th class, Military Accounts Department, is increased from five to six appointments, with effect from 15th October 1903, in order to provide for the appointment of Examiner of Marine Accounts, which in future will be held by an officer of the Military Accounts Department.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 1112.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant to be Captain.

17th November 1903.

George Montague Lennox, 117th Mahrattas.

MISCELLANEOUS LIST.

Madras.

No. 1113.—The promotion of Conductor Henry Gould, Chief Warder, Military Prison, Fort William, to the grade of Deputy Assistant Commissary with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, notified in G. G. O. No. 746 of 1902, is antedated to the 28th November 1901.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 1114.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned regiments :—

6th Jat Light Infantry.

Havildar Dil-Sukh to be Jemadar, *vice* Kalu, transferred to the 87th Punjabis, with effect from the 1st October 1903.

Havildar Kanha to be Jemadar, *vice* Mukk Ram, deceased, with effect from the 7th October 1903.

38th Dogras.

Havildar Mahajan to be Jemadar, *vice* probationary Jemadar Rup Chand, resigned, with effect from the 16th July 1903.

59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force).

Havildar Sadama to be Jemadar, *vice* Khazan Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th October 1903.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, AND RESIGNATIONS.

Rangoon Naval Volunteers.

No. 1115.—George Herbert Moore Medd, Gentleman, to be Sub-Lieutenant, *vice* Polson, promoted.

Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles.

No. 1116.—Captain Ernest Edward Sharpe to be Major, with effect from the 1st September 1903, to complete the establishment.

Madras Volunteer Guards.

No. 1117.—Second-Lieutenant Joseph Lucius Smither resigns his commission, with effect from the 21st October 1903.

Second-Lieutenant Frederick Ottly Scott resigns his commission, with effect from the 23rd October 1903.

Rangoon Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1118.—Captain (Honorary Major) William Joseph Henry Redmond, V.D., to be Major, to complete the establishment.

Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1119.—Roy Forbes Guillum Scott, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 1st October 1903, *vice* Eustace, transferred to the Supernumerary list.

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

No. 1120.—His Excellency the Governor-General of India is pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officer :—

Lieutenant Alfred George Peyton, Oudh Light Horse.

E. G. BARROW, Major-General,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 20th November 1903.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned and Warrant Officers on the dates specified were received in the Military Department between the 24th October and 20th November 1903:—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
4th Battalion, The Middlesex Regiment.	2nd-Lieutenant George Woodfull.	4th November 1903.	Bareilly	...	Was attached to 1st Battalion, The Norfolk Regiment.
Indian Subordinate Medical Department.	1st class Assistant Surgeon Frederick William Adolphus L'Estrange.	2nd November 1903.	Rangoon	...	Was Assistant to Port Health Officer, Rangoon.
20th Deccan Horse	Captain Edward Ernest Charles Dalglish.	17th November 1903.	Hyderabad District.	...	...

E. G. BARROW, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 19th November 1903.

No. 418.—Mr. G. Deuchars, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, whose services were lent to the Burma Railways Company, is, on return from leave, posted to the Establishment under the Director of Railway Construction, for employment on the North Western Railway.

The 20th November 1903.

No. 420.—The services of Mr. W. D. McD. Cruickshank, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, State Railways, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the British Colonial Office, for employment in the Protectorate of Northern Nigeria.

A. BRERETON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
IRRIGATION, ROADS, AND BUILDINGS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 19th November 1903.

No. 417.—The services of Mr. F. A. A. Cowley, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, Bengal, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department, for employment in the Indore State.

No. 419.—Mr. M. Nethersole, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, United Provinces, is promoted to Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, permanent, with effect from the 9th November 1903, the date on which he assumed charge of the 4th Circle of Superintendence in the Irrigation Branch, United Provinces.

SIDNEY PRESTON,
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 48.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1903.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 25th November, 1903.

No. 29.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 10 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861 (24 & 25 Vict., c. 67), and section 1 of the Indian Councils Act, 1892 (55 & 56 Vict., c. 14), the Governor General is pleased to nominate the following gentlemen to be Additional Members of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations:—

- Mr. Frederic Styles Philpin Lely, C.S.I., of the Indian Civil Service.
- Mr. Harvey Adamson, C.S.I., of the Indian Civil Service.
- Mr. Alexander Pedler, C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.
- Mr. Theodore Morison, Principal of the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh.
- Dr. Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, C.I.E.
- The Hon'ble Mr. James Bourdillon Bilderbeck, Principal of the Presidency College, Madras.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.**NOTIFICATIONS.****PUBLIC.***Calcutta, the 23rd November 1903.*

No. 3596.—Mr. C. R. Wilson, Officiating Officer in charge of the Records of the Government of India and *ex-officio* Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, was granted privilege leave for two months and one day, with effect from the 15th May 1903.

This cancels the Home Department Notification No. 2096, dated the 22nd May 1903.

ESTABLISHMENTS.*The 24th November 1903.*

No. 657.—The services of Mr. R. E. Enthoven, of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, with effect from the 30th October 1903.

The 26th November 1903.

No. 662.—Mr. G. A. Grierson, Ph.D., C.I.E., has been permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 16th September 1903.

No. 668.—Mr. R. Carstairs has been permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 16th October 1903.

EXAMINATIONS.*The 25th November 1903.*

No. 698.—The services of Major C. B. Baldock, 44 Merwara Infantry, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 16th November 1903, the date on which he was relieved of his duties as Officiating Secretary to the Board of Examiners, Calcutta.

MEDICAL.*The 24th November 1903.*

No. 1339.—The services of Captain E. F. G. Tucker, I.M.S., are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

**SANITARY
PLAGUE.***The 25th November 1903.*

No. 1723.—The following Notice of the Board of Trade is published for general information :—

Board of Trade (Harbour Department).

London, October 22nd, 1903.

H. 15076.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch, dated October 24th, from His Majesty's Representative at The Hague, intimating that the importation and carriage in transit of rags, wearing apparel in use, and personal linen of travellers from Bombay, Calcutta, and Port Elizabeth is prohibited.

JUDICIAL.

The 24th November 1903.

No. 1996. — Mr. H. C. Eggar, Solicitor to Government, has been granted an extension of leave from the 28th October to the 1st November 1903, in continuation of the leave granted in the Home Department Notification No. 548, dated the 26th March 1903.

The 27th November 1903.

No. 2008. — The Hon'ble Mr. A. M. B. Irwin, of the Indian Civil Service, is appointed to officiate as Judicial Commissioner of Upper Burma during the absence on deputation of the Hon'ble Mr. Harvey Adamson, C.S.I., I.C.S., or until further orders.

POLICE.

The 26th November 1903.

No. 1001. — The services of Captain E. S. Gale, 1st Battalion, 2nd Gurkha Rifles, are placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Assam for employment as Assistant Commandant, Lushai Hills Military Police Battalion.

No. 1003. — The services of Mr. F. R. Ezechiel, an Officiating District Superintendent of Police in Bengal, are placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALS.

Calcutta, the 25th November 1903.

No. 3924—142-2. — Mr. H. B. W. Garrick, Artist, Geological Survey Department, is granted privilege leave for three months and in continuation furlough for one year, under Articles 246, 260, 233, and 338(a) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 15th January 1904, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

FORESTS.

The 27th November 1903.

No. 1375-F.—94-7. — The following transfers are made in the interests of the public service :—

- (i) Mr. J. E. Barrett, Deputy Conservator of Forests, from Assam to the Punjab.
- (ii) Mr. E. M. Coventry, Deputy Conservator of Forests, from the Punjab to Assam.

J. O. MILLER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 19th November 1903.

No. 1848-G. — Mr. W. S. Davis, an officiating Political Agent of the 4th class, is posted as Political Agent in Loralai.

No. 1849-G. — Captain H. A. K. Gough, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, is posted temporarily as First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan.

The 20th November 1903.

No. 1852-G.—Mr. J. B. Wood, a Political Assistant of the 1st class, is appointed, on return from furlough, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 4th class, and is posted as First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan.

Fort William, the 24th November 1903.

No. 1862-G.—Major E. LeMesurier, a Political Assistant of the 1st (officiating Political Agent of the 4th) class, is granted privilege leave for two months and two days, with effect from the 2nd November 1903, and is also granted furlough, on medical certificate, for one year, nine months, and twenty-eight days, under articles 233 and 308 (a) of the Civil Service Regulations, in continuation of the privilege leave.

No. 1864-G.—Major A. F. Bruce, a Political Agent of the 4th (officiating 3rd) class, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 26th November 1903, and is also granted furlough for nine months and fifteen days, under articles 233 and 308 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, in continuation of the privilege leave.

No. 1865-G.—Captain C. J. Windham, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, is appointed, on return from furlough, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 4th class, and is posted as an Assistant to the Resident in Kashmir.

The 26th November 1903.

No. 1868-G.—Major W. H. B. Robinson, of the Indian Medical Service (Bengal), an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 19th November 1903, and is also granted furlough for one year and nine months, under articles 233 and 308 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, in continuation of the privilege leave.

No. 1869-G.—Major P. Carr-White, of the Indian Medical Service (Madras), an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, is posted, on return from furlough, as Civil Surgeon of Bikaner.

The 26th November 1903.

No. 5183-I.B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following modification shall be made in the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 3000-I., dated the 10th September 1895, namely:—

In the schedule, for the words "Inspector General of Police, Hyderabad Assigned Districts," in section 4, and for the words "Inspector General" or "Inspector General of Police," wherever they occur, the words "First Assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad" shall be substituted.

L. W. DANE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 23rd November 1903.

No. 7095-P.—Mr. J. Campbell, I.C.S., is placed on special duty in this department, with effect from the 12th of November 1903.

The 24th November 1903.

No. 7110-P.—Mr. J. Owens, Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta, is appointed to act temporarily as Postmaster General, Madras, and in the 2nd grade of Postmasters General, with effect from the 3rd of November 1903, and until further orders.

Mr. C. H. Stuart, Postmaster of Lahore, is appointed to act temporarily as Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta, with effect from the 27th of October 1903, *vice* Mr. J. Owens.

The 26th November 1903.

No. 7190-P.—Mr. H. G. Tomkins is posted as Assistant Accountant General and Examiner of Local Fund Accounts, United Provinces, with effect from the 16th of November 1903.

The 27th November 1903.

No. 7205-P.—Mr. A. G. Bar is posted as Assistant Accountant General and Inspector of Local Fund Accounts, Burma, with effect from the 17th of November 1903.

No. 7206-P.—Mr. P. G. Jacob is posted as Assistant Comptroller General (Forests) with effect from the 23rd November 1903.

No. 7207-P.—Mr. C. W. C. Carson is posted as Assistant Comptroller, Central Provinces, with effect from the 24th of November 1903.

The 27th November 1903.

No. 7186-S.R.—Order of His Majesty in Council, dated the 9th October 1903, revoking the Order in Council of date the 19th May 1898 and applying the provisions of section 238 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, to deserters (not being slaves nor British subjects) from Japanese vessels within His Majesty's dominions.

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

The 9th day of October 1903.

Present,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

Whereas by Sub-section (1) of Section 238 of "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1894," it is provided that, where it appears to His Majesty that due facilities are, or will be, given by the Government of any foreign country for recovering and apprehending seamen who desert from British Merchant ships in that country, His Majesty may, by Order in Council, stating that such facilities are or will be given, declare that that section shall apply in the case of such foreign country, subject to any limitations, conditions, and qualifications contained in the Order:

And whereas it appears to His Majesty that due facilities are given by the Government of Japan for recovering and apprehending seamen who desert from British Merchant ships in that country:

And whereas Her late Majesty Queen Victoria was pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, on the 19th day of May 1898, to apply the provision of section 238 of "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1894," in the case of Japan:

And whereas since the date of the above-mentioned Order in Council the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation entered into by Her late Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, and His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, dated the 16th day of July 1894, has been brought into operation in accordance with the provision of Article XXI. thereof:

And whereas under Article XIV. of such Treaty it was provided that the stipulations therein contained for the recovery of deserters from the vessels of their respective countries should not apply to the subjects of the country where the desertion takes place:

And whereas it is desirable to repeal the said Order in Council of the 19th day of May 1898:

Now therefore His Majesty, by virtue of the power vested in Him by the hereinbefore recited Sub-section (1) of Section 238 of "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1894," and by and with the advice of His Privy Council, is pleased to order and declare, and it is hereby ordered and declared, that from and after the publication hereof in the London Gazette, seamen not being slaves (and not being British subjects) who, within His Majesty's dominions, desert from ships belonging to subjects of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan shall be liable to be apprehended and carried on board their respective ships:

And His Majesty by virtue of the powers vested in Him by the provisions of Section 238 of "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1894," and by and with the advice of His Privy Council, is further pleased to order and declare that upon and after the publication hereof in the London Gazette the Order in Council made on the 19th day of May 1898, and published in the London Gazette on the 20th day of May 1898, shall be revoked and the same is hereby revoked accordingly:

And the Secretary of State for the Home Department, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the Secretary of State for India in Council, are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

A. W. FITZROY.

Published in the *Gazette of India*.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.
ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS.

The 25th November 1903.

No. 7172-A.—Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.

October 1903.

Lakhs of Rupees

	IN OCT.		TO END OF OCT.		WHOLE YEAR.	
	1903-1904.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.	1902-1903.	Budget, 1903-1904.	Actual Preliminary 1902-1903.
<i>For the explanation of these heads, see Gazette of India, dated 22nd December, 1883, Part I, page 497.]</i>						
Civil Revenue.						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	35	27	10,82	10,09	29,93	28,00
Opium	74	67	4,75	4,00	6,57	6,00
Salt	64	71	4,54	5,33	7,43	7,00
Stamps	33	29	3,13	3,07	5,32	5,00
Excise	58	51	4,20	3,68	6,75	6,00
Provincial Rates	12	8	1,80	1,73	4,18	4,00
Customs	48	49	3,22	3,36	5,42	5,00
Assessed Taxes	16	18	95	1,09	1,04	1,00
Forest (Madras, Bombay and Berar only)	3	4	30	25	56	50
Registration	3	3	30	29	48	40
Tributes from Native States	5	2	29	28	90	80
Other Civil Revenue	37	34	2,84	2,68	4,93	4,00
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT:						
GROSS	3,88	3,63	37,14	35,85	74,11	73,00
Civil Expenditure.						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works	-3	+1	-2,07	-2,02	-3,87	-3,00
Opium	-3	-3	-3,13	-2,27	-2,00	-2,00
Famine Relief	...	-2	-1	-16	-7	-10
Other Civil Expenditure	-2,14	-2,48	-16,54	-15,66	-32,98	-29,50
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	-2,20	-2,52	-21,75	-20,11	-39,52	-35,00
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments:						
<i>[The figures comprise Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance transactions.]</i>						
Post Office (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than issues)	+10	-2	+55	+50	+77	+70
Forest, Marine (Net as above)	...	-1	-9	-15	+2	+10
Military Receipts	+3	+8	+37	+47	+72	+30
Military Issues	-1,72	-1,55	-11,04	-10,13	-18,72	-18,00
Public Works Department—						
<i>Receipts.</i>						
Ordinary Branches	+12	+12	+2,10	+2,00	+31,59	+30,00
State Railways	+1,02	+1,56	+13,05	+12,33	+22,30	+22,00
East Indian Railway	+51	+42	+3,59	+3,37	+6,00	+6,00
Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways (Net as above)	+9	+10	+1,01	+83	+1,82	+1,00
Telegraph	+7	+7	+45	+41	+76	+70
TOTAL	+2,71	+2,27	+20,20	+18,94	+34,17	+34,00
<i>Issues.</i>						
Ordinary Branches	-68	-70	-5,34	-5,26	-29,02	-29,00
State Railways	-1,06	-1,09	-8,82	-8,68	-15,00	-15,00
East Indian Railway	-13	-19	-1,78	-1,81	-3,00	-3,00
Repayment of Guaranteed Railways surplus profits, etc.	...	...	-14	-12	-16	-10
Telegraph	-7	-7	-55	-45	-89	-80
TOTAL	-1,94	-2,05	-16,63	-16,32	-30,07	-29,00
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS	-82	-1,28	-6,64	-6,69	-13,11	-12,00
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.						
Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than payments)	...	+5	+1,99	+1,49	+1,86	+1,00
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	-4	-27	+32	-1,19	...	...
Currency Transfers for Gold in England	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exchange on Remittance Accounts	...	-6	+2	+1	...	...
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at Rs 15 per £	-2,43	-1,28	-16,85	-12,25	-25,60	-27,00
Other debt heads (Net as above)	-76	+33	-68	-1,14	+1,75	...
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	-3,23	-1,23	-15,20	-13,08	-21,99	-26,00
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES	-2,37	-1,40	-6,45	-4,03	-5,1	+10
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	14,04	15,19	18,12	17,82	17,75	17,00
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	11,67	13,79	11,67	13,79	17,24	18,00

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.
CUSTOMS.

The 24th November 1903.

No. 7119-S.R.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 23 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt from the import duty to which they are liable under Schedule IV (Import Tariff) of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), the following agricultural implements, when constructed so that they can be worked by manual or animal power, *vis.*:—winnowers, threshers, mowing and reaping machines, elevators, seed-crushers, chaff-cutters, root-cutters, horse and bullock gears, ploughs, cultivators, scarifiers, harrows, clod-crushers, seed-drills, hay-tedders and rakes.

SEPARATE REVENUE.
STAMPS.

The 25th November 1903.

No. 7147-S.R.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 9, clause (a), of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit the duty chargeable under the said Act on leases of fisheries granted by the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

E. N. PAKER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 27th November 1903.

APPOINTMENTS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 1121.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Army, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenants—

Joseph Hedley Henderson, 2nd Battalion, Northumbrian Fusiliers, attached as a supernumerary to the 2nd Battalion, Royal Scots; Double Company Officer, 125th Napier's Rifles. Dated 15th October 1903.

Guilford Edgar Charlton Underhill, Royal Garrison Artillery; officiating Double Company Officer, 62nd Punjabis. Dated 18th October 1903.

Second-Lieutenants—

Sidney Lawrie Wace, Royal Field Artillery; Squadron Officer, 26th Light Cavalry. Dated 12th October 1903.

Charles Hugh Tempest Whitehead, 1st Battalion, Highland Light Infantry, attached as a supernumerary to the 1st Battalion, Durham Light Infantry; officiating Double Company Officer, 86th Carnatic Infantry. Dated 19th October 1903.

Archibald Nelson Gavin Jones, Royal Field Artillery; officiating Squadron Officer, 36th Jacob's Horse. Dated 9th October 1903.

Vivian Leonard Frank Postlethwaite Jackson, 1st Battalion, East Lancashire Regiment; officiating Squadron Officer, 27th Light Cavalry. Dated 20th October 1903.

Thomas Nisbet, 2nd Battalion, Somersetshire Light Infantry, attached as a supernumerary to the 1st Battalion, Durham Light Infantry; officiating Double Company Officer, 82nd Punjabis. Dated 16th October 1903.

William Macdonald, 1st Battalion, Wiltshire Regiment; Double Company Officer, 31st Punjabis. Dated 26th October 1903.

Second-Lieutenants Wace, Whitehead, Jones and Jackson, are promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in the Indian Army, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 12th, 19th, 9th, and 20th October 1903, respectively.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 1122.—The following direct appointments are made in the undermentioned regiments.

11th Rajputs.

Bijai Bahadur Singh, to be Jemadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy, with effect from 17th November 1903 :—

79th Carnatic Infantry.

Madras.—Venkatachalam Murugesam Nainor to be Jemadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy, with effect from the date of joining.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 1123.—In Military Department Notification No. 1025 of 1903, for "3rd August 1903" read "4th August 1903."

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

56th Silladar Camel Corps.

No. 1124.—Kot-Dafadar Bahadur Ali, 2nd Lancers (Gardner's Horse), Ressaidar on probation, is confirmed in that rank with effect from the 17th September 1902, and promoted to Risaldar, with effect from the 23rd June 1903.

COMMANDS.

DISTRICT.

No. 1125.—Major-General Sir E. L. Elliot, K.C.B., D.S.O., Indian Army, to command a district of the 1st class in India, *vice* Major-General B. A. Combe, vacated. Dated 16th November 1903.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 1126.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated 30th October 1903, pages 6619-20.

INDIA OFFICE,
30th October 1903.

The King has approved of the following promotions among officers of the Indian Army, Indian Medical Service, and Indian Army Departments, and admissions to the Indian Army made by the Government of India :—

Captain to be Major.

Local Major Dennis John Meagher. Dated 2nd August 1903.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Sydney Robert Gordon Kendall, from the Wiltshire Regiment. Dated 11th June 1903, but to rank from 24th February 1900.

Lieutenant William Henniker Anderson, from the Norfolk Regiment. Dated 12th June 1903, but to rank from 28th August 1900.

Lieutenant Kenelm Digby Bold Murray, from the Royal Munster Fusiliers. Dated 18th June 1903, but to rank from 21st October 1900.

Lieutenant Alan Campbell Ross, from the Royal Field Artillery. Dated 3rd May 1903, but to rank from 16th February 1901.

Lieutenant Edmund Henry Lancaster, from the Royal West Surrey Regiment. Dated 31st May 1903, but to rank from 19th February 1902.

Lieutenant Jack St. Aubyn King, from the Royal Warwickshire Regiment. Dated 4th June 1903, but to rank from 26th April 1902.

Lieutenant Ralph Edward Hotchkin Griffith, from the Middlesex Regiment. Dated 1st April 1903, but to rank from 1st January 1903.

Second-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

Arthur Lushington Smeaton (since deceased). Dated 17th April 1902.
George Frank Wemyss Anson. Dated 28th October 1902.

To be Second-Lieutenants.

Second-Lieutenant Pendarves Christopher Fole Gibson, from the Lancashire Fusiliers. Dated 27th April 1903, but to rank from 4th May 1901.
Second-Lieutenant Charles Stuart Hamilton Robarts, from the Somersetshire Light Infantry. Dated 7th June 1903, but to rank from 8th May 1901.
Second-Lieutenant Rawdon James MacNabb, from the Hampshire Regiment. Dated 29th June 1903, but to rank from 8th May 1901.
Second-Lieutenant John Dymoke Scale, from the Royal Warwickshire Regiment. Dated 15th June 1903, but to rank from 8th May 1901.
Second-Lieutenant Leonard Forbes, from the Shropshire Light Infantry. Dated 4th June 1903, but to rank from 24th July 1901.
Second-Lieutenant Arthur Forbes, from the West India Regiment. Dated 25th May 1903, but to rank from 23rd April 1902.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel (temporary Colonel) Thomas James Hackett Wilkins. Dated 30th June 1903.

Captains to be Majors.

Dated 28th July 1903.

BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Benjamin Hobbs Deare.
Benjamin Curwen Oldham.
Robert Bird, M.D.
Sidney Browning Smith.
John Stuart Shepherd Lumsden, M.B.
George Hewitt Frost, M.B.
Edmund Wilkinson.
George Francis William Ewens, M.D.
Charles Duer, M.D.
Henry Stotesbury Wood, M.B.

MADRAS ESTABLISHMENT.

James Entrican, M.B.
Walter George Pridmore, M.B.
Charles Donovan, M.D.
Jeremiah Penny.
Douglas Henry McDonell Graves, M.B.
Charles Henry Lett Palk, M.B.

BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENT.

Thomas Walter Irvine, M.B.

INDIAN ARMY DEPARTMENTS.

BARRACK DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY.

Dated 16th August 1903.

Assistant-Commissary, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, William Hobbs to be Deputy-Commissary, with the honorary rank of Captain.
Deputy-Assistant-Commissary, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, Thomas Heney to be Assistant-Commissary.
Conductor Walter Perry to be Deputy-Assistant-Commissary, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MADRAS COMMAND.

Senior Assistant Surgeons, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, to be Senior Assistant Surgeons, with the honorary rank of Captain,

Dated 6th March 1903.

James William Prichard.
Thomas Archibald Bay.

This cancels the notification concerning these officers contained in the London Gazette of 11th September 1903.

Dated 1st April 1903.

George Thomas Carroll.
Thomas Augustus Samuel Connor.

First Class Assistant Surgeons to be Senior Assistant Surgeons, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant,

Dated 1st April 1903.

Francis Alexander Wynne.
Joseph Brown.

ERRATUM.

The correct names of the Senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Lieutenant of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department whose promotion to that rank was notified in the London Gazette, dated 29th August 1902, are William Marchant" and not William Mardiant as therein stated.

The King has also approved of the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officers:—

INDIAN ARMY.

Colonel Thomas Francis Hobday, C.B. Dated 25th July 1903.
Lieutenant-Colonel William Henry Browne. Dated 8th September 1903.
Lieutenant Henry Montgomery Grove. Dated 17th October 1903.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel Ferguson Bigger, M.B. Dated 1st September 1903.
Major Basanta Kumar Basu, M.D. Dated 21st August 1903.

INDIAN ARMY DEPARTMENTS.

Deputy Commissary, with the honorary rank of Captain, John Mason, Military Works Services, Bombay. Dated 16th August 1903.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Senior Assistant-Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Captain, Richard Francis Knight.
Dated 26th September 1899.

Senior Assistant-Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Captain, Henry Dumrie Walker.
Dated 16th September 1903.

The King has also approved of the resignation of the service by the undermentioned officer of the Indian Army:—

Captain Thomas Ian Drever. Dated 1st August 1903.

"London Gazette," dated 6th November 1903, pages 6782-83.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,
6th November 1903.

INDIAN ARMY.

Major Charles F. Grantham is granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel whilst serving as Regimental Commandant. Dated 24th July 1903.
Subadar-Major Sheikh Mahbub, Sardar Bahadur, is granted the honorary rank of Captain on retirement. Dated 31st January 1903.

Subadar Muhammad Shihabuddin, Sardar Bahadur, is granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant on retirement. Dated 4th August 1903.

BREVET.

Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander MacW. Renny, Indian Army, to be Colonel. Dated 11th September 1903.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 1127.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

Captains to be Majors.

25th November 1903.

Neville Thornton Parker, 6th Jat Light Infantry.

Edward Ross Morton, 47th Sikhs.

David Simpson Buist, 29th Lancers (Deccan Horse).

Edward Langford Sullivan, 36th Sikhs.

Ralph Maitland Bell, Supply and Transport Corps.

Henry Hinton Dunlop, 20th (Deccan Horse).

Frederick Hopewell Peterson, D.S.O., 32nd Sikh Pioneers.

Douglas Herbert, Supernumerary List.

Hilton Vickers, 83rd Wallajahbad Light Infantry.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

No. 1128.—In G. G. O., Nos. 239 of 1894, 949 and 1161 of 1898, and 670 of 1903, for "Alexander Douglas Cunningham Perdriau" read "Alexander Douglas Cunningham Perdriau."

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

BENGAL.

No. 1129.—Conductor Martin Joseph Staunton to be Deputy Assistant Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval;

Sub-Conductor George Herbert Pulleyn to be Conductor;

Sergeant George Leitch to be Sub-Conductor,—

with effect from 7th July 1903 to complete establishment.

No. 1130.—Sergeant Arthur Norman Meysey Turton to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from 17th October 1903, *vice* Sub-Conductor (Supernumerary Conductor) P. Carrigan, permanently seconded for duty under Colonial Office in Northern Nigeria.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 1131.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned regiments:—

13th Duke of Connaught's Lancers.

Jemadar Fateh Khan to be Ressaidar, and Kot Duffadar Pahlwan Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Muhammad Sarwar, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st November 1903.

36th Jacob's Horse.

Jemadar Muhammad Nasir Khan to be Ressaidar, and Kot Duffadar Mir Ahmad Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Sampuran Singh, transferred to the pension establishment. Dated 1st July 1903.

Ressaidar Muhammad Nasir Khan to be Woordie Major, *vice* Harnam Singh, resigned. Dated 1st July 1903.

11th Rajputs.

Jemadar Shiupal Singh to be Subadar, and Havildar Ramdehan Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Sardar Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th October 1903.

Havildars Durbijai Singh and Hunooman Singh to be Jemadars to complete establishment consequent on the regiment proceeding to Mauritius, with effect from 4th November 1903.

Jemadar Narayan Singh to be Subadar, and Havildar Surajbaksh Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Lachhman Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 17th November 1903.

Jemadar Shankar Singh to be Subadar, *vice* Prithipal Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 17th November 1903.

32nd Sikh Pioneers.

Havildar Ram Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Bhag Singh, deceased, with effect from the 28th October 1903.

74th Punjabis.

Jemadar Ali Bahadur, to be Subadar, *vice* Subadar Fazl Khan, transferred to the 82nd Punjabis, with effect from the 16th May 1903.

9th Gurkha Rifles.

Subadar Jit Sing Bisht to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Jotindra Sahi to be Subadar, Color Havildar Chandrabir Thapa to be Jemadar, *vice* Bir Sing Bohra, Bahadur, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st October 1903.

1st Battalion, 10th Gurkha Rifles.

Havildar Mandhoj Lama to be Jemadar, *vice* Dewan Sing Rae, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st October 1903.

1st Military Railway Company.

Havildar Maksud Ali Khan to be Jemadar (on probation) to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 1st May 1903.

108th Infantry.

No. 1132.—In Military Department Notification No. 972 of 1903, notifying the promotion of Havildar Abdul Rahiman Khan, to Jemadar, for "5th April 1902" read "21st May 1902."

SPECIAL.

No. 1133.—With reference to Article 280, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part I, the undermentioned officer having been absent from military duty for ten years, is transferred to the supernumerary list, with effect from the date specified:—

Captain J. G. Crosthwaite, Indian Army, Assistant Commissioner, Punjab. Dated 25th November 1903.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Punjab Light Horse.

No. 1134.—Second-Lieutenant Frank Waverling Schonemann resigns his commission.

Cossipore Artillery Volunteers.

No. 1135.—Second-Lieutenant George Robertson resigns his commission, with effect from the 30th October 1903.

3rd (Cadet) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1136.—Douglas Knox-Ord, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 29th October 1903, *vice* Paul, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Bangalore Rifle Volunteers.

No. 1137.—Ernest William Wetherell, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 1st October 1903, to complete the establishment.

East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1138.—Edward Albert Houseman, Gentleman, M.B., to be Surgeon-Lieutenant, with effect from 1st November 1903.

William Edward Edgcombe, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 8th October 1903, *vice* Sears, promoted.

Naini Tal Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1139.—Lieutenant John Champion Faunthorpe to be Captain, *vice* Calnan, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Agra Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1140.—Second-Lieutenant Charles Allan Mumford to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 1st April 1903, *vice* John, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Second-Lieutenant Harbert Cecil Smith to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 1st April 1903, *vice* Morphen, transferred to the Allahabad Volunteer Rifles.

Second-Lieutenant Thomas Walter Morris to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 5th September 1903, *vice* Welby, promoted.

Second-Lieutenant Henry William Gill to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 11th October 1902, *vice* Hurst, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Stephen Thorpe Rollo, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Mabert, transferred to the supernumerary list, with effect from 21st April 1903.

Berar Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1141.—Second-Lieutenant Rustomji Faridoonji resigns his commission, with effect from the 25th September 1903.

North Western Railway Rifles.

No. 1142.—Captain Charles John Keene, V.D., from the unattached list, to be Major, with effect from the 7th November 1903, *vice* Winmill, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1143.—Harold Cooper, Gentleman, to be Lieutenant to complete the establishment.

South Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1144.—Captain Julius Sheridan Patterson resigns his commission, with effect from the 1st November 1903.

Malabar Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1145.—Second-Lieutenant Frederick Samuel Davies resigns his commission, with effect from the 26th October 1903.

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

No. 1146.—His Excellency the Governor General of India is pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officers:—

Surma Valley Light Horse.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Renny Walker.

Naini Tal Volunteer Rifles.

Lieutenant George Frederick MacLeod.

E. G. BARROW, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 27th November 1903.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that a report of the death of the undermentioned warrant officer on the date

specified, was received in the Military Department between the 21st and 27th November 1903:—

Co. ps or Department.	Rank and Name.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
Adjutant General's Department.	Conductor John Henry Bristow Gapper.	20th November 1903.	Simla	...	...

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 24th October and 27th November 1903.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Date to which claims will be received.	
George Scott. (a)	Trevelan	2nd-Lieutenant.	1st Battalion, The Royal West Surrey Regiment.	3rd July 1903	Intestate	137 4 10	25th January 1904.

(a) Next-of-kin—
A other—Mrs. E. H. Scott.
Address—4, Sydney Place,
Bath, England.

E. G. BARROW, Major-General,
Secretary to the Government of India.

**PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAYS.**

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 24th November 1903.

No. 422.—Mr. A. Conley, Government Examiner of Railway Accounts, Calcutta, is permitted, under article 650 of the Civil Service Regulations, to retire from the service, with effect from the 30th November 1903.

No. 423.—Mr. P. C. Mole, Examiner of Accounts, State Railway Stores, is appointed to officiate as Government Examiner of Railway Accounts, Calcutta.

No. 424.—Mr. J. E. Lacey, Examiner of Accounts, attached to the office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Accountant General, Public Works Department.

No. 425.—Mr. C. C. Fink, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, is, on return from leave, reposted to the office of the Examiner of Accounts, North Western railway.

No. 428.—The services of Lieutenant C. F. Birney, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, State Railways, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the date he is relieved of his duties on the Murshidabad Branch, Eastern Bengal State Railway.

The 27th November 1903.

No. 431.—CORRIGENDUM.—In Public Works Department Notification No. 380, dated the 14th October 1903, for Cowie, Lieutenant H. E. S., D.S.O., R.E., read Cowie, Lieutenant H. E. C., D.S.O., R.E.

No. 432.—Mr. G. E. Lillie, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, State Railways, is, on return from foreign service, posted to the establishment under the Director of Railway Construction for employment on the Nagda-Mutra Survey.

A. BRERETON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
IRRIGATION, ROADS AND BUILDINGS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 23rd November 1903.

No. 421.—Mr. W. C. Ross, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, Punjab, is permitted to resign the service of Government, with effect from the afternoon of the 15th October 1903.

The 24th November 1903.

No. 426.—Mr. G. J. Perram, Chief Engineer, 1st class, and Secretary in the Public Works Department to the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Assam, is permitted to retire from the service of Government under the provisions of article 650 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 28th November 1903.

No. 427.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 426, dated 24th November 1903, Mr. W. McM. Sweet, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Assam, is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer and Secretary in the Public Works Department to the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Assam, with effect from the 28th November 1903.

The 26th November 1903.

No. 429.—Rai Pahadur Gungaram, C.I.E., Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Punjab, has, at his own request, been permitted to retire from the service of Government, under the provisions of article 465 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 19th October 1903.

The 26th November 1903.

No. 430.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions of Executive and Assistant Engineers attached to the Minor Administrations, with effect from the dates specified :—

Name.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
Mr. C. C. Ray .	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	Temporary .	18th July 1903.
Mr. C. Willford .	Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	Permanent .	1st September 1903.
Mr. W. H. Todd .	Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	" .	Ditto.
Mr. Nagendra Nath Mukerjee.	Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	" .	1st October 1903.
Blakeway, Captain J. P., R.E.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade.	" .	1st November 1903.
Mr. D. S. Sathaye .	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade.	" .	Ditto.
Mr. W. E. Knight .	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade.	" .	Ditto.

SIDNEY PRESTON,

Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 49.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1903.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 30th November, 1903.

No. 30.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 10 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861 (24 & 25 Vict. c. 67), and section 1 of the Indian Councils Act, 1892 (55 & 56 Vict. c. 14), the Governor General is pleased to nominate Mr. Daniel Mackinnon Hamilton to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Calcutta, the 1st December 1903.

No. 683.—Mr. D. Norton, C.S.I., has been permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 20th September 1903.

The 3rd December 1903.

No. 692.—The services of Mr. J. E. Goudge, of the Indian Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

The 1st December 1903.

No. 1741.—The following telegram is published for general information :—

Telegram, dated Pera, the 25th November 1903.

From—His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Constantinople,

To—His Excellency the Viceroy.

Arrivals from Alexandria subjected only to medical visit ; disinfection and rat destruction to be undergone at any Ottoman Lazaretto and not to exceed 24 hours. Quarantine reduced to 48 hours' observation on arrival at Basra from coast between Aden and Zao (sic) both excluded ; coast between Mohammera and Gwetter both included, and all islands opposite such coasts.

The 2nd December 1903.

No. 1742.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Srirangam in the Trichinopoly District of the Madras Presidency, if persons from the Bombay Presidency, the Mysore State, and the City of Calcutta and the district of Howrah in Bengal, are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Ekadasi festival :

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Trichinopoly Fort, Trichinopoly Junction, Darke's Bridge, Tiruverumbur, Elamanur and Murungappettai on the South Indian Railway shall be sold from the 10th December 1903 to the 10th January 1904 (both days inclusive) within the Bombay Presidency, the Mysore State and the City of Calcutta and the district of Howrah in Bengal to any person intending or believed to be intending to proceed to the Ekadasi festival at Srirangam.

No. 1749.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Tiruvallur in the Chingleput District of the Madras Presidency, if persons from the Mysore State are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Tai new moon and Brahmotsavam festival :

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Tinnanur, Sevvapet Road, Tiruvallur, Kadambattur, Manur and Chinnammappet on the Madras Railway shall be sold from the 15th to the 18th January 1904 (both days inclusive) within the Mysore State to any person intending or believed to be intending to proceed to the Tai new moon and Brahmotsavam festival at Tiruvallur.

The 3rd December 1903.

No. 1755.—The following telegram is published for general information :—

Telegram, dated Pietermaritzburg, the 27th November 1903.

From—The Governor of Natal,

To—His Excellency the Viceroy.

One case of plague occurred Pietermaritzburg. Patient isolated and disinfection carried out. No case of plague among men or rats at Durban which has been clean since 15th August.

Calcutta, the 4th December 1903.

No. 1763.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that the North Arcot District of the Madras Presidency is visited by an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease and that there is a danger of its spread, if persons from the Mysore State are permitted to assemble at Virinchipuram in the Vellore taluq of the North Arcot District on the occasion of the ensuing Kadanayar festival :

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897. (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Kátpadi, Latteri, Virinchipuram, Kávanur, Gudiyáttam, Valathoor, Mailpatti, Ambúr, and Vinnamangalam on the Madras Railway shall be sold from the 10th to the 14th December 1903 (both days inclusive) within the Mysore State to any person intending or believed to be intending to proceed to the Kadanayar festival at Virinchipuram.

No. 1768.—The following telegram is published for general information :—

Telegram, dated Pera, the 2nd December 1903.

From—His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Constantinople,

To—His Excellency the Viceroy.

Five days' quarantine imposed pilgrim ships from Egypt. Medical inspection only on other arrivals from all Egyptian ports, except Alexandria. Medical inspection only against Haiffa.

JUDICIAL.

The 30th November 1903.

No. 2023.—Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. S. Macausland, Indian Army, Cantonment Magistrate, Dinapore, is granted privilege leave for three months, with leave out of India for one year and thirteen days in continuation, with effect from the 1st December 1903.

The 1st December 1903.

No. 2027.—With effect from the 11th May 1903, the following officers are confirmed—

(a) as Cantonment Magistrates :—

Captain W. A. Bailey, Officiating Cantonment Magistrate.

Captain W. C. S. Prince, Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Belgaum.

Captain A. B. Sangster, Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Nasirabad.

(b) as Assistant Cantonment Magistrates :—

Captain F. G. A. Wimberley, Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Umballa.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. Welman, Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Benares.

Captain A. J. Ralph, Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Barrackpore and Dum Dum.

Major W. A. L. Cowie, Officiating Cantonment Magistrate.

The 3rd December 1903.

No. 2055.—The services of Captain T. S. Barton, Cantonment Magistrate, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces for employment as a Cantonment Magistrate, with effect from the date of the expiry of his leave.

No. 2057.—The services of Major W. A. L. Cowie, Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for employment as Assistant Cantonment Magistrate.

No. 2059.—The services of Major H. G. B. Raitt, Cantonment Magistrate, are placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces for employment as a Cantonment Magistrate, with effect from the date of the expiry of his leave.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 2nd December 1903.

No. 558.—The Reverend E. R. Clough, a Chaplain on probation on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Establishment, reported his arrival at Calcutta on the afternoon of the 22nd November 1903. His services are placed at the disposal of the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

The 3rd December 1903.

No. 561.—The Reverend Frederick Charles Buckwell has been appointed a Chaplain on probation on the Bengal (Lahore) Ecclesiastical Establishment to fill an existing vacancy.

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ARCHÆOLOGY AND EPIGRAPHY.

Calcutta, the 28th November 1903.

No. 3972—13-6.—Dr. E. Denison Ross, Ph.D., Principal, Calcutta Madrasa, is appointed Honorary Epigraphist to the Government of India for Persian and Arabic inscriptions.

GENERAL.

The 4th December 1903.

No. 4007—S. S.—With reference to Notification No. 3224, dated 18th September 1903, Mr. H. S. Heysham, Superintendent, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, is appointed to officiate as Registrar, Department of Revenue and Agriculture during the absence on leave of Mr. A. R. Tucker or till further orders.

J. O. MILLER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 4th December 1903.

No. 2810—E. A.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 7, sub-section (3), of the Persian Coast and Islands Order in Council, 1889, and with the previous consent of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the Indian Limitation Act, 1877 (XV of 1877), shall be applicable to the Persian Coast and Islands on and with effect from the 1st January 1904.

The 1st December 1903.

No. 2787—E. C.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Lukas Volkart as Acting Consul for Germany at Karachi, during the absence of Mr. August Thoele.

The 3rd December 1903.

No. 2806—E. C.—With reference to Notification No. 2078 E. B., dated the 3rd September 1903, the provisional recognition of the appointment of Mr. H. Humphrey as Acting Consul for the United States of America at Karachi, has been confirmed by His Majesty's Government.

The 4th December 1903.

No. 2812-E. C.—With reference to Notification No. 2147-E. C., dated the 11th September 1903, the provisional recognition of the appointment of Mr. H. J. Sanders as Consul for Guatemala at Calcutta, has been confirmed by His Majesty's Government.

L. W. DANE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.

CUSTOMS.

Calcutta, the 30th November 1903.

No. 7244-S. R.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that refunds shall be made of the difference, as indicated below, between (a) the rates of additional duty actually charged on the different kinds of Dutch sugar imported into India which were shipped from Holland, or from ports of other countries, from the 1st September 1902 to the 31st August 1903, inclusive, and (b) the rates now ascertained to be chargeable thereon after making allowance for the maximum bounty paid by the Government of the Netherlands. Such refunds will be made to the importers concerned, that is to say, to the person by whom the duty was originally paid, on application to the Collector of Customs to whom the duty was paid, evidence that the sugar was exported from Holland during the period mentioned above and evidence regarding the rate and amount of duty paid being furnished to the satisfaction of the Collector :—

KINDS OF SUGAR.	RATES OF ADDITIONAL DUTY ACTUALLY CHARGED.			RATES NOW ASCERTAINED TO BE CHARGE- ABLE.	DIFFERENCE TO BE REFUNDED.		
	From the 1st Septem- ber 1902 to the 5th December 1902.	From the 6th Decem- ber 1902 to the 19th June 1903.	From the 20th June 1903 to the 31st August 1903.	From the 1st Septem- ber 1902 to the 31st August 1903.	On sugar on which the rates in column 2 have been charged.	On sugar on which the rates in column 3 have been charged.	On sugar on which the rates in column 4 have been charged.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Per cwt. R a. p.	Per cwt. R a. p.	Per cwt. R a. p.	Per cwt. R a. p.	Per cwt. R a. p.	Per cwt. R a. p.	Per cwt. R a. p.
Raw sugar produced in Holland from beet-roots	0 14. 0	0 11 9	1 1 9	1 1 9	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Sugar refined from bee- root raw sugar pro- duced in Holland	0 15 11	0 13 3	1 3 8	1 3 1	Nil.	Nil.	0 0 7
Sugar refined from im- ported raw sugar	0 1 11	0 1 6	0 1 11	0 1 4	0 0 7	0 0 2	0 0 7

The 2nd December 1903.

No. 7249-S. R.—In exercise of the power conferred by sections 8A and 8B of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), as amended by Acts XIV of 1899, VIII of 1902 and XII of 1903, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the duties leviable in pursuance of the said sections shall be remitted in respect of sugar produced in any country which is a party to the Brussels Sugar Convention of 1902 :

Provided that the sugar is imported into British India—

(a) direct from the country of production ; or

(b) through another country which is also a party to the said Convention, without having been transhipped at, or unloaded in, or carried through, any country which is not a party to the said Convention ;

and is, in either case, accompanied by a certificate in such form and signed by such authorities as the Governor General in Council may by rule prescribe, certifying that it was

produced after the 31st day of August 1903 and that it has not received, and is not entitled to receive, any bounty, direct or indirect, on production or as a result of exportation.

No. 7251-S.R.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 8A, 8B and 8C of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), as amended by Acts XIV of 1899, VIII of 1902 and XII of 1903, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules in continuation of the rules published in the Notification of the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 4439 S. R., dated the 14th August 1902, regarding certificates of production of sugar imported from countries which are parties to the Brussels Sugar Convention of 1902, namely :—

1. Certificates of production shall be signed by an authority specially appointed in this behalf by the Government of the country of production, and such certificates shall be countersigned by the British consular representative at the port of shipment or at the place from which the sugar is despatched.
2. The certificate shall be in Form A appended, and shall contain information as to the following matters, namely :—
 - (a) the date of production of the sugar, that is, the date when the sugar was finally produced in the form in which it was exported ;
 - (b) particulars as to the marks borne by the consignment, and such information as to the quantity, weight and quality as may be sufficient for its identification ; and
 - (c) a declaration that the sugar has not received, and is not entitled to receive, any bounty, direct or indirect, on production or as a result of exportation.
3. Such certificates must be issued not later than the day of despatch of the sugar from the country of production.

FORM A.

I, A. B. of (a) _____, do solemnly declare
 (a) Insert address and description. that the undermentioned consignment of sugar
 (b) Insert day of the month. was produced on the (b) _____
 (c) Insert month and year. day of (c) _____ at my factory
 (d) Insert name of the place and country. at (d) _____, and that it has
 not received, and is not entitled to receive, any bounty, direct or indirect, on production or
 as a result of exportation.

Manufacturer's signature.

Certified that the above declaration is true.

Signature of authority specially appointed to sign such certificates.

Countersigned.

Signature of British consular representative at
port of shipment or place of despatch.

Details of the consignment.

_____ cwt. of ^{beet}/_{cane} sugar, of _____ degrees of polarization, packed
 in _____ bags, marked and addressed as follows :—

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 1st December 1903.

No. 7311-P.—Mr. H. W. Ronaldson, Chief Superintendent in the Paper Currency Office, Calcutta, is granted privilege leave for six weeks, with effect from the 24th of November 1903.

The 3rd December 1903.

No. 7399-P.—Cancel the Notifications in this Department No. 5416-P. and No. 6052-P., dated 2nd September and 2nd October 1903, respectively:—

The following promotions and reversions of officers of the Account Department are notified:—

With effect from the 3rd of July 1903, in consequence of the grant of privilege leave to Mr. J. A. Robertson—

Mr. M. N. Bhattacharya to officiate in class I,

Mr. K. L. Datta to officiate in class II,

Mr. C. W. C. Carson to officiate in class III,

and

Mr. N. Vijayaraghavan to officiate in class IV, of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 23rd of July 1903, in consequence of the grant of privilege leave to Mr. W. H. E. Mellor—

Mr. G. B. Bleazby to officiate in class III,

and

Mr. A. G. Barr to officiate in class IV, of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 10th of August 1903—

Mr. Srinivasa Sastri to officiate in class IV of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 25th of August 1903—

Mr. D. Dewar to officiate in class II,

Mr. K. L. Datta to officiate in class III instead of in class II,

Mr. G. B. Bleazby to officiate in class IV instead of in class III,

and

Mr. Srinivasa Sastri to officiate in class V instead of in class IV, of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 5th of September 1903—

Mr. H. Oung to officiate in class III of Accountants General,

Mr. L. E. Pritchard to officiate in class I,

Mr. K. L. Datta to officiate in class II,

and

Mr. G. B. Bleazby to officiate in class III, of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 13th of September 1903—

Mr. G. B. Bleazby to officiate in class IV instead of in class III,

and

Mr. A. G. Barr to officiate in class V instead of in class IV, of the Enrolled List.

No. 7400-P.—With effect from the 5th of September 1903—

Mr. J. P. Hardiman is promoted substantively to class III of the Enrolled List.

Mr. D. Dewar is appointed substantively to class IV, but to continue to officiate in class II, of the Enrolled List.

ACCOUNTS, ETC.

MINT.

The 3rd December 1903.

No. 7388-A.—The following statements showing the position of the Gold Reserve Fund, are published for general information:—

1. Statement of Receipts and Charges, and of the Balance, of the Fund for the quarter ending on the 30th September 1903:—

Dr.		Cr.	
Opening Balance	£ 4,100 666	Charges incidental to the remittance of gold to London for investment	1,452
Net profit on coinage	1,954	Closing Balance	4,126,676
Interest on investments	25,503		
	<u>4,128,123</u>		<u>4,128,128</u>

2. Statement showing the form in which the Balance of the Fund was held on the 30th September 1903:—

As a book credit	£ 1,954
Gold in India	3,417
British Government 2½ per cent. consolidated stock and 2½ per cent. National War Loan Stock of the nominal values of £ 4,109,031 and £ 265,836 respectively	4,121,305
	<u>1246,676</u>

* This amount was paid in Gold to the Fund on the 2nd November 1903.

E. N. BAKER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 4th December 1903.

APPOINTMENTS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 1147.—With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92, India Army Circulars, 1891, the undermentioned officer of the Unattached List is admitted to the Indian Army, with effect from the date specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:—

Second-Lieutenant William Ingoldsby Justice Massy, 83rd Infantry. Dated 21st October 1903.

No. 1148.—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Indian Army, with effect from the date specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:—

Second-Lieutenant Noel Arthur Worledge, 1st Battalion, Norfolk Regiment, officiating Double Company Officer, 75th Infantry. Dated 30th October 1903.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

No. 1149.—Lieutenant W. E. H. Spry, 18th Infantry, to be Supply and Transport Officer, 6th class, on probation, with effect from the 3rd November 1903.
[Joined his appointment on the 20th November 1903.]

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 1150.—The following direct appointments are made, with effect from the date of joining:—

22nd Punjabis.

Mir Afzal Khan to be Jemadar, on probation, *vice* Sher Muhammad, transferred to the 87th Punjabis.

54th Sikhs (Frontier Force).

Kishun Singh to be Jemadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

PROMOTIONS.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 1151.—Subject to His Majesty's approval, the honorary rank of Captain is conferred on retirement on Subadar Major Chiranju Lal Tiwari, *Sardar Bahadur*, 95th Russell's Infantry. Dated 1st December 1903.

No. 1152.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned regiments:—

No. 25 Mountain Battery.

Havildar Major Ghulam Nabi Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Sada Singh, discharged under Article 3, Indian Articles of War.

3rd Brahmans.

Colour-Havildar Bhagwant Tiwari to be Jemadar, *vice* Chandra Sekhar Bajpai, discharged, with effect from the 12th June 1903.

Jemadar Mahesh Narain Dube to be Subadar, and Colour-Havildar Ramprasad Awasthi to be Jemadar, *vice* Adjudhya Parshad Misr, discharged, with effect from the 6th July 1903.

6th Jat Light Infantry.

Havildar Kanha to be Jemadar, *vice* Mamraj, transferred to the 82nd Punjabis, with effect from the 1st November 1903.

19th Punjabis.

Jemadar Fateh Khan to be Subadar and Colour-Havildar Dilawar Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Fazal Ahmad, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 17th October 1903.

57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force).

Jemadar Pir Dad to be Subadar, *vice* Gauhar Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th August 1903.

62nd Punjabis.

Lance Dafadar Sardar Singh from the 22nd Cavalry (Frontier Force) to be Jemadar to fill an original vacancy, with effect from the 2nd June 1902.

The 101st Grenadiers.

Jemadar Fateh Khan to be Subadar, *vice* Wajid Ali, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st October 1902.

113th Infantry.

Jemadar Basanta Sing to be Subadar, and Havildar-Major Shankar Parshad Agnihotri to be Jemadar, *vice* Bansi Sing, dismissed the service, with effect from the 11th July 1903.

Jemadar Fatta Ram, 125th Napier's Rifles, to be Subadar, *vice* Ramchandrar Sing, dismissed the service, with effect from the date of transfer.

116th Mahrattas.

Jemadar Ramchandrar Sawant to be Subadar, and Havildar Bhikaji Mane to be Jemadar, *vice* Chandar-Rao Surwe, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 3rd October 1903.

8th Gurkha Rifles.

Havildar Mansodhan Thapa to be Jemadar, *vice* Hastey Thapa, deceased, with effect from the 30th September 1903.

Queen's Own Corps of Guides.

Havildar Kala Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Sumund Singh, transferred to the 87th Punjabis, with effect from the 16th May 1903.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Northern Circle.

No. 1153.—Sub-Conductor Frederick Handley to be Conductor, with effect from the 24th October 1903, *vice* Conductor F. W. Robertson, transferred to the pension establishment.

Southern Circle.

No. 1154.—Sub-Conductor Henry Holden to be Conductor, with effect from the 2nd August 1903, to complete the establishment.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

BOMBAY.

No. 1155.—Sub-Conductor Frederick John Skinner to be Conductor and Sergeant Edward Septimus Hall to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 22nd August 1903, *vice* Conductor Owen O'Hanlon, deceased.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 1156.—Captain John Elliott Robinson, Indian Medical Service (Bombay), has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to resign the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 1st November 1903.

No. 1157.—Major S. A. Pearse, Indian Army, 77th Moplah Rifles, has been placed by the Secretary of State for India on temporary half-pay, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 24th January 1904.

No. 1158.—Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Philip Picot, Indian Army, Supply and Transport Officer, 2nd class, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 8th November 1903.

No. 1159.—Major Claude William Wilkieson, Indian Army, Double Company Commander, 61st Pioneers, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 15th January 1904.

No. 1160.—Captain Bertram Strachey, temporary half pay, Indian Army, has been transferred by the Secretary of State for India to permanent half pay, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 7th December 1903.

No. 1161.—Major C. E. H. Connell, Indian Army, has been transferred by the Secretary of State for India to temporary half pay, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 10th December 1903.

No. 1162.—The undermentioned departmental officers with honorary rank are permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the dates specified :—

Captain William Hobbs, Deputy Commissary, Military Works Services, Bombay, 18th September 1903.

Captain Walter Henry Harding, Senior Assistant Surgeon, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal, 27th November 1903.

Captain William Edward Hendricks, Senior Assistant Surgeon, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Madras, 8th June 1903.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Assam Valley Light Horse.

No. 1163.—Lieutenant Edward Philip Reuben Gilman resigns his commission, with effect from the 21st October 1903.

Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

No. 1164.—Second Lieutenant Francis Powell-Williams to be Captain, with effect from the 24th August 1903, and to command the Electric Engineer Company.

Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles.

No. 1165.—Captain Alan William Owen Davys to be Major, with effect from the 27th June 1903, *vice* Shillingford, resigned.

3rd (Cadet) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1166.—William Wright, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 14th September, 1903, *vice* Webber, resigned.

Naini Tal Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1167.—Lieutenant George Fredrick MacLeod resigns his commission, with effect from the 1st October 1903, and is permitted to retain his rank and to wear the uniform of his corps on retirement.

Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 1168.—Second-Lieutenant John Malvern Dame to be Lieutenant, *vice* Rustonjee, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Stouro Eustache Anastasiadi, Gentleman, to be Lieutenant, to complete the establishment.

North Western Railway Rifles.

No. 1169.—Major Frederick Robert Bagley to be Lieutenant-Colonel, with effect from the 7th of November 1903, *vice* Jacob, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Lieutenant John James Inglis to be Captain, *vice* White, transferred to the supernumerary list ;

Thomas William Wrench, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Chase, promoted ;

Ernest Alexander Scott, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Stowell, promoted, — with effect from the 18th November 1903.

E. G. BARROW, Major-General,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 28th November 1903.

No. 433. — Mr. W. B. Reynolds, in class II, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Locomotive Department, whose services were lent to the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, is permitted to resign the service of Government, with effect from the 4th June 1903.

The 1st December 1903.

No. 434. — Major H. Bonham-Carter, R.E., in class II, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, whose services have been lent to the Madras Railway Company, has been granted, by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, leave on medical certificate for four months in extension of the leave for 15 months and 21 days referred to in Public Works Department Notification No. 348 Railways, dated 17th September 1903.

No. 437. — Mr. R. S. J. Routh, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways (on leave) is permitted to retire from the service of Government under Article 465 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 8th December 1903.

The 2nd December 1903.

No. 438. — Mr. W. R. Shaw, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways (on furlough) is, at his own request, permitted to retire from the service of Government, under Article 465 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 12th December 1903, the date following that on which his leave expires.

The 3rd December 1903.

No. 443. — Mr. H. M. C. Trotter, Examiner of Accounts, has been granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India furlough for four days in extension of the leave sanctioned in Public Works Department Notification No. 426, dated 12th November 1902.

No. 444. — Mr. A. R. Lilley, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, is, on return from leave, appointed Engineer-in-Chief of the Arakan Railway Survey, with the temporary rank of Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.

The 4th December 1903.

No. 448. — Mr. J. G. Maclean, Traffic Inspector, North Western Railway, officiated as Assistant Traffic Superintendent on that Railway from the 3rd to the 17th October 1903.

A. BRERETON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION, ROADS, AND BUILDINGS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 1st December 1903.

No. 435. — Major W. F. Tilley, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, who was temporarily transferred from Hyderabad to the Central Provinces, is transferred to Rajputana and Central India.

No. 436. — Bawa Budh Singh, a qualified student of the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Rurki, is appointed to the Provincial Service of the Engineer Branch of the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, with effect from the 27th September 1903, and is posted to the Punjab.

The 2nd December 1903.

No. 439.—Mr. A. R. Kalberer, Examiner of Accounts, is transferred from the office of the Examiner of Telegraph Accounts to that of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, United Provinces.

No. 440.—Pandit Gangarama Kaula, Examiner of Accounts, is transferred from the office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, United Provinces, to that of the Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

No. 441.—The services of Colonel J. W. Thurburn, C.S.I., R.E., Chief Engineer, 1st class, and Secretary to the Government of the Punjab in the Public Works Department, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 3rd December 1903, under the provisions of Articles 616 and 619 (a) of the Civil Service Regulations.

The 4th December 1903.

No. 447.—Mr. B. Parkes, Superintending Engineer, 1st class, Bengal, is temporarily transferred to the Central Provinces, and is appointed to officiate as Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner in the Public Works Department with the rank of Chief Engineer, 3rd class, temporary, with effect from 1st December 1903.

No. 449.—Mr. George Angus Grossett, a qualified student of the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Rurki, is appointed to the Provincial Service of the Engineer Branch of the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, with effect from the 1st October 1903, and is posted to Burma.

TELEGRAPHS.

*The 2nd December 1903.**Revised Rules and Rates for Inland Telegrams.*

No. 442.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (XIII of 1885), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that on and with effect from the 1st January 1904 the following alterations shall be made in the rules under the said Act published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Public Works Department (Telegraphs), No. 245, dated the 25th of June 1897, as subsequently amended, namely.

The following rules in section II shall read as follows :—

Rule 18, Address.—The address includes the name of the office to which the telegram is to be transmitted, the name, or designation (or both), and the address of the addressee, and at the sender's option, his own name, or designation (or both), and his address. In the case of Deferred telegrams, no other words can be included in the number of words allowed free. The name of the office to which the telegram is to be transmitted is counted as one word irrespective of the actual number of words and initials which it may contain. For instance "*Malia-Hatina, B. G. J. P.*" will count as one word. Care should be taken that the office to which the telegram is to be transmitted is written as given in the list of Telegraph Offices published in the *Telegraph Guide*.

Rule 34, Sender's name or designation.—The sender's name or designation maybe in an abbreviated form or may be omitted altogether. A telegram cannot be sent by several persons in their separate names; it must be in the name of only one individual or firm; it may, however, be sent by a party acting jointly having a recognised collective capacity, but the designation or style of such party must be used, not their several names.

Rule 49, Chargeable words.—All that the sender writes in his telegram to be transmitted is included in calculating the charge with the exception of the Special Instructions referred to in Rule 15, the name of the Telegraph Office of origin and, in the case of deferred telegrams, six words in the Address (as defined in Rule 18), all of which are transmitted free. No other words can be transmitted unless paid for.

Rule 60, Classes.—There are three classes of telegrams: *Urgent, Ordinary and Deferred*. These classes apply equally to State and Private telegrams. The corresponding charges between any two offices in India or Burma are as follows :—

Class.	Unit No. of words.	Unit rate.	Each additional word.	Address.
		<i>R a. p.</i>	<i>R a. p.</i>	
Urgent	16	2 0 0	0 4 0	Charged for.
Ordinary	16	1 0 0	0 2 0	Ditto.
Deferred	4	0 4 0	0 1 0	Six words free.

NOTE.—For definition of address, see Rule 18.

Rule 91.—The Sender of a Private telegram, or of a State telegram, addressed to a person other than a British Government Official, can prepay a reply, but the amount so prepaid shall be not less than four annas, or more than two rupees, and must not contain any fraction of an anna. The sender of a Reply paid telegram should write the Special Instruction (R. P.) followed by the amount paid, thus—R. P. Rs. on the form in the space marked *Official Instructions* [See Rule 11 (d)]. These words are not charged for.

Rule 114.—The Address of telegrams to be conveyed beyond the telegraph lines should be written as follows :—

(a) If the message is to be posted from the nearest Telegraph Office.

To (*Office*) Gya.

From (*Office*) Calcutta.

Official Instructions (Post).

To (*Person*), John Doe, Esq., Shergotty.

From (*Person*) Jones.

(b) If the message is to be sent by *Express*.

To (*Office*) Hooghly Point.

From (*Office*) Calcutta.

Official Instructions (X. P., Rs. two.)

To (*Person*), John Doe, Esq., Nynan.

From (*Person*) Jones.

The instructions *Post* or *X. P. Rs. two* are not charged for, *vide* Rule 17.

Rule 117.—*Inland telegrams posted from India to Ceylon.*—Inland telegrams to be posted to Ceylon may be addressed to Tuticorin, from which place a daily mail boat leaves for Colombo.

EXAMPLE.

To (*Office*) Tuticorin.

From (*Office*) Calcutta.

Official Instructions (Post).

To (*Person*), Young Oriental Hotel, Colombo.

From (*Person*) W. Collins.

Text.—Start by first steamer.

The charge for such a telegram is the usual inland rate according to class, and as stated in Rule 116, there is no charge for postage.

The instruction *Post* is also not charged for, *vide* Rule 17.

Rule 118.—*Inland telegrams posted from Indian ports.*—An Inland telegram telegraphed to an Indian port to be posted under Rule 116 to a place beyond Indian limits must have the name of the port entered in the Address, and the instructions *Post* or *Post Registered* [Rules 11 (d), 15 and 17] in the space marked *Official Instructions*.

EXAMPLE.

Class (Deferred, Ordinary or Urgent).

To (*Office*) Bombay.

From (*Office*) Calcutta.

Official Instructions (Post).

To (*Person*).

From (*Person*).

Mrs. Johnson.

Johnson.

20 Cambridge Terrace, Hyde Park, London.

Text.—Afraid my letter missed mail. Am quite well.

The charge for such a telegram would be the usual Inland rate according to the class (Urgent, Ordinary or Deferred at Sender's choice) *plus* one anna for postage under Rule 116. If the Sender desires the message to be registered before being posted, he should insert the instruction *Post Registered* or P. R.) [Rules 11 (d), 15 and 17] in the space marked *Official Instructions*. The charge for postage and registration would then be three annas under Rule 116.

NOTE.—Telegrams to be forwarded by post *Registered* are received at the General Post Office, Bombay, up to within three hours of the time of sailing of the Homeward Mail. If not to be registered, they will be posted if received within 1½ hours of the time of sailing.

Rule 127.—*Rates for Press telegrams.*—The following are the rates charged for Press telegrams :—

Class.	Unit No. of words.	Unit rate.	Each additional six words.	Address.
Ordinary	48	R a. p. 1 0 0	R a. p. 0 2 0	Charged for.
Deferred	48	0 8 0	0 1 0	Six words free.

Though classed for the purposes of the tariff schedule as "Ordinary" and "Deferred" Press messages will receive the privilege of being despatched as if they were classed "Urgent" and "Ordinary," respectively. Multiple Press messages will be charged for as in Rule 109 whether all the addressees are in the same town or not.

NOTE.—For definition of the address, see Rule 18.

Rule 128-VIII.—A single Press telegram must not exceed 240 words (5 units of charge). Long news messages must be broken up into separate telegrams, all of which must be numbered and each of which, except the last, must contain the words *More to follow*. These words and the numbers should be written by the sender in the space left in the telegram for *Official Instructions*, and they will not be charged for.

Rule 133, Delivery.—Press telegrams of any class are sent out for delivery as soon as received, by day or by night.

The 3rd December 1903.

No. 445.—The undermentioned qualified apprentice is appointed to the Indian Telegraph Department as Assistant Superintendent, 4th grade, Provincial Service, with effect from the forenoon of the 18th November 1903:—

Mr. Abinash Chandra Chatterjee.

No. 446.—The following is published for general information:—

No. 1621 C. W.—T.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, CIVIL WORKS,
TELEGRAPH.

RESOLUTION.

Calcutta, the 2nd December 1903.

Revision of the Indian Inland Telegraph Tariff.

Under the orders contained in Public Works Department Resolution No. 410—442 T., dated the 14th November 1881, the following tariff was introduced for Inland Telegrams from the 1st January 1882:—

	Unit No. of words.	Unit rate.	Each additional word.	Address.
		<i>R a. p.</i>	<i>R a. p.</i>	
Local messages (i.e., messages for transmission within a radius of 6 miles from a Central Telegraph Office.)	8	0 4 0	...	Free.
Urgent messages	8	2 0 0	0 4 0	"
Ordinary "	8	1 0 0	0 2 0	"
Deferred " (to be delivered on the following morning, generally by post).	8	0 8 0	0 1 0	"

Press Messages.

	Unit No. of words.	Unit rate.	Each additional 4 words.	Address.
		<i>R a. p.</i>	<i>R a. p.</i>	
Urgent	32	2 0 0	0 4 0	Free.
Ordinary	32	1 0 0	0 2 0	"
Deferred	32	0 8 0	0 1 0	"

2. In consequence of the rapid extension of telephonic communications, the special tariff for local messages was discontinued from the 1st July 1886.

3. Since 1892 the Government of India have at different times had under consideration numerous proposals for a reduction of the tariff and for offering increased facilities for telegraphic communication, but until recently the state of the Imperial Finances precluded the acceptance of the capital expenditure necessary to cope with the increased traffic expected or the immediate loss of revenue involved.

As a first step towards the realisation of the scheme, the system of delivery of deferred messages by messengers between daybreak and 9 P.M. was introduced from the 1st April 1897.

The question of reduction of the rates has, however, occupied the attention of the Government of India, and His Excellency the Governor General in Council has now been pleased to direct that the Inland Telegraph Tariff shall be revised on the following scale. The existing classification will be adhered to, for the present, except in respect of press messages which will be classed as "Ordinary" and "Deferred" under the new rates, but will receive the privilege of the next higher class as regards priority of transmission:—

Private and State Messages.

Class.	Unit No. of words.	Unit rate.	Each additional word.	Address.
		<i>R a. p.</i>	<i>R a. p.</i>	
Urgent	16	2 0 0	0 4 0	To be charged for.
Ordinary	16	1 0 0	0 2 0	Diitto.
Deferred	4	0 4 0	0 1 0	Six words free.

Press Messages.

Class.	Unit No. of words.	Unit rate.	Each additional 6 words.	Address.
		<i>R a. p.</i>	<i>R a. p.</i>	
Ordinary	48	1 0 0	0 2 0	To be charged for.
Deferred	48	0 8 0	0 1 0	Six words free.

For multiple press messages, a single charge at the above rates will be made for the first addressee, and a copying fee of 4 annas per 100 words or fraction thereof will be charged for each addressee after the first, whether he is in the same town or not.

4. The main features of the revised tariff are the abolition or restriction of the present uneconomical free address and the introduction of a 4-anna deferred telegram.

The concession to the senders of urgent and ordinary messages will be found in the additional words which can be put into the text of a message at the unit charge by the limitation of the words in the address—an advantage which will be especially appreciated by those who employ registered addresses, while the introduction of a 4-anna deferred telegram will bring the use of the telegraph within the reach of a far wider class than has hitherto enjoyed it.

The concession to the press is considerable, as the charge for a message will be greatly reduced, six words being sent for the charge now made for four, and multiple messages being delivered at any town for a copying fee only.

5. The revised tariff and the rules relating thereto will come into force on and from the 1st January 1904. They are published in Public Works Department Notification No. 442 Telegraphs, dated 2nd December 1903.

ORDER.—Ordered that this Resolution be communicated to the Director General of Telegraphs, for information and guidance, and to the Foreign, Finance and Commerce, Home, Legislative, Military, and Revenue and Agricultural Departments, to the Local Governments and Administrations noted on the margin, and to the Chambers of Commerce in Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Rangoon, Karachi, and Upper India, for information. Also that it be published in Part I of the *Gazette of India* for general information.

SIDNEY PRESTON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The Governments of Madras and Bombay, Public Works Department, General and Railway Branches.
The Governments of Bengal, the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh and the Punjab, Public Works Department.
The Government of Burma, Public Works Department, General and Railway Branches.
The Honourable the Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Assam, and Coorg.
The Honourable the Resident at Hyderabad.
The Honourable the Agents to the Governor General for Central India, Rajputana, and Baluchistan.
The Honourable the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province.
The Accountant General, Public Works Department.
The Director General of Military Works.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, Lucknow, and Assam.
The Managers, North-Western, Oudh and Rohilkhand and Eastern Bengal State railways.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 50.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1903.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 11th December 1903.

No. 815-M.—In modification of this office Notification No. 767-M, dated the 29th October 1903, it is hereby notified that His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General will arrive at Calcutta on Thursday, the 17th December 1903, at 4-17 P.M. (4-50 P.M. Calcutta time). The arrival at Calcutta will be public.

On arrival at the Howrah Railway Station, His Excellency will be received by the Chairman of the Corporation of Calcutta, the Commissioner of Police for the Town of Calcutta, and the Magistrate of Howrah; and at Government House by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and Staff, the Chief Justice of Bengal, the Bishop of Calcutta, Members of His Excellency's Executive and Legislative Councils, Judges of the High Court, Secretaries and Deputy Secretaries to the Government of India, the General

Officer Commanding the Presidency District and Staff, all principal Civil and Military Officers, and other gentlemen who are desirous of attending.

A Guard of Honour of the East Indian Railway Volunteers will be drawn up on the platform of the Howrah Railway Station, and a Guard of Honour of Native Troops, with Band, outside the station.

The route taken will be by the Hooghly Bridge, Strand Road, Fairlie Place, Dalhousie Square, North, and Old Court House Street.

The Body-Guard and the Calcutta Light Horse will form His Excellency's escort.

A Royal Salute will be fired from the ramparts of Fort William as His Excellency alights from the train.

A Guard of Honour of British Infantry and of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles will be drawn up in front of the grand staircase of Government House.

Full dress will be worn by those entitled to wear uniform; Review Order by Military Officers. Gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform will appear in Morning Dress.

By command,

EVERARD BARING, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 11th December 1903.

No. 3739.—The following letters containing certain proposals for reducing the territorial jurisdiction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal by transferring portions of it to adjacent Provinces, are published for general information:—

No. 3678, dated Calcutta, the 3rd December 1903.

From—H. H. RISLEY, Esq., C.I.E., Secretary to the Government of India,
To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

I am directed to address you on the subject of the desirability of reducing the territorial jurisdiction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal with the object of lightening the excessive burden now imposed upon the Government by the increase of population, the expansion of commercial and industrial enterprise, and the growing complexity of all branches of the administration.

2. As long ago as 1868

Despatch No. 10, dated 16th January 1868.

Sir Stafford Northcote drew attention to the greatly augmented demands that the outlying portions of Bengal appeared to make on the time and labour of those concerned in the government of the province. He referred to the famine of 1866 as furnishing evidence of the defects of the existing system of government when exposed to the ordeal of a serious emergency, and among other methods of relieving the overtasked administration, he suggested the separation from Bengal proper of Assam and possibly of Orissa. In the discussions that followed the question was very thoroughly examined by a number of high authorities, and eventually it was decided that Orissa should remain attached to Bengal, but that Assam proper and certain other districts on the north-eastern frontier of Bengal should be formed into a separate Chief Commissionership directly under the Government of India. At the time when this decision was arrived at, the population of Bengal as then constituted was believed to be between 40 and 50 millions. The Census of 1872 showed it to be nearly 67 millions. With these figures before him Sir G. Campbell said, as Sir William Grey had said five years before, that the territories under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal were more than one man unaided could properly govern. Since then the population of Bengal, as it now stands, has risen to 78½ millions, and this increase has been accompanied by a considerable development of the material resources of the country, and a great extension of railways and other means of communication, while the spread of English education and the wider diffusion of the native press tend to increase litigation, to demand more precise methods of administration, to give greater publicity to the conduct of officials, and in every way to place a heavier strain upon the head of the Government and upon all ranks of his subordinates. In the opinion of the Government of India, the time has come when the relief of the Bengal Government must be regarded as an administrative necessity of the first order. And that relief can be afforded, not, as has been suggested on several

previous occasions, by organic changes in the form of Government, but only by actual transference of territory. It is unnecessary to refer to the circumstances which have brought about the great concentration of peoples (with a corresponding growth of administrative problems) in the deltaic regions that constitute the greater part of Lower Bengal. The fact is sufficient that at the present time the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is called upon to administer an area of 189,000 square miles (151,000 British territory) with a population of 78,493,000 (74,744,000 in British territory) and a gross revenue of 1,137 lakhs (land revenue 505 lakhs).

3. The Government of India believe it to be beyond dispute that this is too heavy a burden for any one man, and that it cannot be adequately discharged save at the expense of efficiency. A Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, if he spent the whole of the available season of the year in touring, could yet only succeed, during his term of office, in visiting a portion of his vast charge. As a matter of fact, it will commonly be found that places so important as Chittagong, Dacca, Cuttack, and Ranchi receive not more than a single hurried visit within the five years. The Lieutenant-Governor is generally expected to be in Calcutta during the winter months, from November to April, and there his time is taken up not only by social duties, which are onerous and which tend continually to increase, but by official or ceremonial functions in which he is called upon to play a leading part; while personal interviews occupy a large portion of his time. He is only able to undertake short and hurried excursions in his province at this, which is the most favorable season of the year; and the time that he devotes to his departments and to provincial administration is constantly being encroached upon by great Municipal and other problems. In the remaining seasons of the year he is unable to make up the deficit for which Calcutta has been responsible. The result of both these features, *vis.*, the hurried and necessarily incomplete tours of the Lieutenant-Governor through his province, and his overwhelming pre-occupations while he resides in the capital, is that in Bengal the work of Government has come to be less personal in its character than in any other Indian administration. Anywhere in India this would be a grave defect, but it is worst of all in a province where already, owing to the existence of the Permanent Settlement, there is wanting that link of close knowledge and mutual understanding between the district officer and the people that is supplied by an intimate familiarity with the Land Revenue settlement and administration. Thus in the province where personal rule is perhaps most required, there is least of it, and where the officers know least of the people, the Government knows least of its officers. This is a state of affairs that cannot be revolutionised in a moment, and perhaps cannot be revolutionised at all. But the one course that is practicable is to reduce the gravity of the mischief by curtailing its extent, and to afford the opportunity for increased contact between the administration and the people by easing the former's burden. Already in 1874 the same line of reasoning led, in spite of many contemporary protests, to the severance of Assam from Bengal. The result has undoubtedly been beneficial to both parties, and the experiment has been justified. The time has now come when it should be repeated on a larger scale. No question of loss of prestige or even of temporary sacrifice of advantage ought to stand in the way of a statesmanlike and far sighted handling of the question. As in 1874, the main criterion of the action of Government should be the good of the districts and the people whom it is proposed to transfer, but behind this stands the paramount consideration that transference on a large scale has become an absolute necessity.

4. This curtailment can be effected only in two directions. The neighbouring provinces to Bengal are the United Provinces on the North-West, the Central Provinces on the West and South-West, Madras on the South, and Assam on the North-East and East. Proposals to take away Behar and add it to the area now known as the United Provinces have been put forward in former days, but are not now likely to be revived. Moreover, the Government of the United Provinces with 112,000 square miles (107,000 British territory) and 48,493,000 people (47,691,000 in British territory) to administer, has already in respect both of area and population a sufficiently heavy charge. Nor would the Government of India propose (apart from special reasons connected with the circumstances of the border districts) to add to the area or responsibilities of Madras. That Government is fully occupied with 151,000 square miles (141,000 British territory) and 42,377,000 people (38,209,000 in British territory).

5. There remain then the Central Provinces and Assam. Both are young and growing administrations, capable of sustaining a heavier charge. Both will profit rather than lose by an increase of responsibilities. It is in these two directions that relief to Bengal must be sought and a readjustment of boundaries applied.

6. In considering the question of possible transfers of territory from Bengal to the Central Provinces, the Governor General in Council will deal first with the relatively less important area of Chutia Nagpur. Chutia Nagpur consists of five British districts and a number of Tributary Mahals, ruled by small Native Chieftains. The total area is 43,000 square miles (27,000 British territory), population 5,901,000 (4,900,000 in British territory), land revenue of British districts 7½ lakhs. A large proportion of the inhabitants of this country consists of comparatively primitive people of aboriginal descent, who supply labourers to the coal-mines of Bengal, the tea-plantations of the Western Duars and Assam, and the jute or cotton mills on the Hughli. As far back as 1887, it was suggested that Chutia Nagpur should be transferred to the Central Provinces, but the proposal excepted the two districts

of Hazaribagh and Manbhum, the former bordering upon Behar and the latter upon Bengal, because of their greater affinities with Bengal characteristics. If Hazaribagh and Manbhum are both deducted from the area to be transferred to the Central Provinces, then the latter would receive in British territory 15,800 square miles and 2,421,000 people. If Manbhum alone is left to Bengal, the transfer to the Central Provinces would affect 22,000 square miles and 3,599,000 people. Bearing in mind the imperative necessity of affording relief to Bengal, the Government of India are disposed, other things being equal, to advocate the transfer to the Central Provinces of the larger rather than of the smaller area. On this question I am to invite a full expression of the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion.

7. The arguments in favour of the transfer may be briefly summarised as follows:—

(i) In character and state of development the people of Chutia Nagpur correspond much more closely with those in the Central Provinces than with the population of Bengal.

(ii) The Bengal form of administration is too highly developed, too legalised, and too impersonal for backward tracts and primitive hill-tribes. This view is borne out by the experience of a series of outbreaks in recent years and by the difficulties met with in dealing effectually with the land tenures of this part of the province.

8. The considerations on the opposite side may be stated thus:—

(i) It will probably be represented that Chutia Nagpur is one of the few attractive Divisions in Bengal, the stations of Ranchi and Hazaribagh being situated 2,000 feet above the sea and possessing considerable climatic advantages. The Bengal Government will doubtless not fail to give to this view the importance to which it is entitled; but it is clearly not one that should exercise a determining effect in the decision of the Government of India.

(ii) There is a further argument that may perhaps be used in favour of leaving the District of Hazaribagh with Bengal. This is the existence in that district of some of the most valuable present or prospective coal-fields of Bengal (*e.g.* Karharbari and Karanpura). The connection of this industry lies almost exclusively with Calcutta, and therein may be found a possible reason for the continuance of the present administrative tie. It is conceivable that the solution may be found in transferring a portion only of the district, so adjusted as to leave the principal coal-fields with Bengal. The same argument is capable of being used, although with less force, of the District of Palamau (containing the coal-field of Daltonganj); and the Lieutenant-Governor will know what value to attach to a plea for the association of these northern districts of Chutia Nagpur with Behar.

(iii) It may also perhaps be urged that Ranchi is nearer to Calcutta than to Nagpur, and that difficult ranges of hills separate Chutia Nagpur on the west from the Central Provinces. The fact is that Chutia Nagpur is more or less inaccessible from most directions. No administrative rearrangement can for the present alter this material fact. What the Government of India are concerned with, however, is the relief of its administrative rather than its physical isolation. If the people cannot be brought nearer to Government, it is at least desirable to bring Government nearer to them.

9. On a careful consideration of the foregoing arguments the Government of India are disposed to favour the transfer of Chutia Nagpur (except the District of Manbhum, and possibly part or the whole of Hazaribagh) with its Tributary Mahals to the Central Provinces. The only modification in this arrangement that may be required will be contingent upon the decision that may be arrived at concerning the Uriya-speaking peoples. If these are all to be concentrated, as is proposed below, in a single tract to be administered, not by the Central Provinces but by Bengal, then (supposing geographical conditions to render this practicable) it may be desirable to exclude such Uriya-speaking elements as there are in Chutia Nagpur, and to leave them with Bengal. They are contained almost exclusively in the District of Singhbhum, where there are 100,000 Uriya-speaking people out of a total population of 613,000. In the centre of that district 235,000 people speak a Munda language, named Ho, which in course of time will probably give place to Uriya. The retention of Singhbhum by Bengal would be facilitated by the existence on its eastern border of the large Bengali thana of Ghatsila (220,000 population).

10. I am next to pass to a discussion of the case of Orissa. The total area of Orissa is 24,000 square miles (9,800 British territory), population 6,290,000 (4,343,000 in British territory), land revenue 28 lakhs. A glance at the map will show that, while under existing conditions Orissa is somewhat of a projection from the south-western corner of Bengal, if the proposals already made as regards Chutia Nagpur are carried out, its physical detachment from the remainder of that province will be still more pronounced. These circumstances, added to others which will be mentioned, have always brought the case of Orissa under examination when the question of relief to Bengal has been raised, and its transfer to the Central Provinces has been suggested on several occasions. The reasons urged in favour of the change are the same now as they were then. They may be stated and criticised as follows:—

(i) There is a historical connection between Orissa and the Maratha tracts of the Central Provinces. This argument might be of some use as supporting other considerations that pointed in the same direction. But it will be generally admitted that it has no independent value, since the question now under consideration is concerned not with ancient history, but with present and future needs.

(ii) Orissa is a temporarily settled area (as are the whole of the Central Provinces), while the remainder of Bengal, with the exception of certain tracts in Chittagong which will probably be transferred, is under the Permanent Settlement. This is a very weighty consideration, and the Government of India do not underrate its value. But, in the present situation, wider considerations even than those of Land Revenue settlement and administration must prevail.

(iii) The national tongue of Orissa is Uriya, and as Uriya is the language spoken by 1½ millions of people in the Central Provinces (mainly in Sambalpur and the attached States), therefore it may be contended Orissa ought to be joined to the Central Provinces. The argument from language is, however, equally capable of being used as a still more convincing plea for the union of the smaller Uriya-speaking area with the larger; and it is in this sense that it will presently be employed.

11. On the other hand, the reasons which have always hitherto prevailed against the transfer are as follows:—

(i) Orissa has been for close upon a century under the Pungal administration. The prescription of a century is difficult to break, though not insurmountable. It is believed to be accompanied in the case of Orissa by a very strong feeling on the part of the educated and commercial classes in favour of the existing arrangements. This again is a condition that is capable of being overruled, but that requires a strong case of probable advantage to the severed unit in order to justify the change.

(ii) But in the case of Orissa the strongest argument against any such probable advantage is to be found in the recent completion of the East Coast Railway, which has now brought the province into far closer connection with Calcutta than would ever be possible with the Central Provinces. Cuttack, the capital of Orissa, is distant only 12 hours from Calcutta as against 20 from Nagpur, and even if a connection were made *via* Sambalpur, the latter distance would only be reduced by about ten hours. In these circumstances, Orissa now receives from Bengal a degree of attention that it could hardly expect to obtain from the Central Provinces; while the completion of the railway has greatly strengthened the commercial links that already attach the internal and maritime towns of Orissa with Calcutta.

(iii) The argument has sometimes been employed on paper that it would be a good thing to provide the Central Provinces with a maritime outlet. But it is weakened in this case by the fact that Orissa possesses no harbour that is capable of being turned into a port, Chandbally, the only possible claimant, being difficult of approach and comparatively unfrequented.

The balance of argument, as thus stated, appears to the Government of India to be on the whole decisive against the transfer of Orissa to the Central Provinces; although it is not desired to arrive at a final opinion, until the views of the Local Government, who are in a better position to represent local interests and necessities, have been fully heard.

12. The future of Orissa will not, however, be determined exclusively by a consideration of the points that have already been put forward. Other and wider issues are, in the opinion of the Governor General in Council, involved. They embrace questions of race and language, in addition to or apart from the more arbitrary distinctions of administrative or territorial partition. Uriya has been already referred to as the prevalent language of Orissa both in the plain districts and in the Tributary Mahals. It is also the vernacular of a large surrounding area. This area comprises—

(a) Sambalpur and certain adjacent Feudatory States, now under the Central Provinces.

(b) A part of the Singbhum District of Chutia Nagpur, now under Bengal.

(c) The Ganjam District, now under Madras, in which, out of a total population of 1,689,000, 1,275,000 are Uriya-speaking.

(d) The Ganjam Agency Tracts, also administered by Madras, in which, out of a population of 321,000, 87,000 are Uriya-speaking. The majority (157,000) of the people of these tracts speak Khond, a Dravidian language which, as education spreads, is certain to give place to Uriya, while the speakers of Telugu number only 5,800.

(e) The Vizagapatam Agency Tracts, also under Madras, in which, out of a population of 850,000, 409,000 are Uriya-speaking. The Vizagapatam District proper is in a different position, since, out of a population of 2,082,000, only 30,000 are Uriya-speaking, and this area accordingly does not enter into the field of the present discussion.

13. The difficulties arising from the problem thus created have been for years a source of anxiety and trouble to the different provinces concerned. No official complaint has been received from Bengal, because the factor of its Uriya-speaking population has been one with which it has had to deal for a century, and to which it has learned to accommodate itself as best it could. The Central Provinces, on the other hand, have experienced such difficulties in connexion with the administration of Sambalpur, that the Chief Commissioner asked in 1901 to be relieved of that district altogether, and although the Government of India were

then unable to comply with the request, they were compelled to rescind a previous decision of 1895, which had proved unworkable in practice, and to restore Uriya as the Court language of Sambalpur. Similarly, the Government of Madras have repeatedly complained of the anxieties imposed upon the administration by the great diversity of languages (Uriya, Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Canarese) with which Madras civilians are called upon to cope, and which render the transfer of officers from one part of the Presidency to another a matter in any case of great difficulty and often of positive detriment to the public interest. These disadvantages exercise an injurious effect not only upon the administration, but still more upon the people. Where the population speaking a distinct language and the area over which it is spoken are too small to constitute a substantial portion of a province, the foreign unit is almost of necessity neglected. Under ordinary conditions the Government is unable to retain in it a super or staff who have become acquainted with the local language, and with the local customs which invariably accompany it. It is often impossible to officer the subordinate staff from local sources, and foreigners have to be brought in who are ignorant alike of the people, their language, and their ways. The Government may order that the vernacular shall be the language of the Government offices and Courts; but since neither officers nor clerks know this vernacular properly, compliance with the order is often impracticable and almost always incomplete. Nowhere are these drawbacks more conspicuous than among the Uriya-speaking peoples distributed, as has been pointed out, between three administrations, and a source of constant anxiety to each. Hence in dealing with a question of this kind, it may be that the true criterion of territorial redistribution should be sought not in race but in language. Applying this test in the present case it is doubtful whether any positive distinction can be drawn between the Uriya-speaking peoples of the plains and those of the hills. The Uriya of Sambalpur is described indeed as a hybrid *patois*, as compared with the purer tongue of Orissa. No doubt there is some truth in this. Hillmen always talk a ruder dialect than plain-men, and uncivilised tribes than civilised peoples. But there is reason to believe that in the Eastern half of the Sambalpur District good Uriya is spoken, though in the west it gradually melts into Chhatisgarhi Hindi. In any case practical experience goes to show that the connection between a spoken language and its dialect or its *patois*, is a more potent ground of union than a purely racial difference is one of separation. The Uriya-speaking group in any case emerges as a distinct and unmistakable factor, with an identity and interests of its own.

14. The opinions of the members of this group have, on several occasions, been expressed in no uncertain sound. They entertain, so far as is known, no particular desire for the disruption of existing ties, as compared one with the other; but they entertain the strongest desire for the disruption of all such ties if by these means they can purchase the much greater advantage of linguistic union. They ask not so much to be taken away from Madras, with whose administration they are not believed to have grounds for complaint, or to be added to or taken away from the Central Provinces, or to remain under or be transferred to Bengal, as to be welded by the link of their common language into a single administrative whole. The Government of India have received a petition from the people of Ganjam in which they speak of themselves as dissociated from their Uriya brethren and of Orissa as "a limb separated from the body," and they pray, not for a patchwork redistribution, but that the Government of India "will be graciously pleased to bring together the scattered divisions inhabited by Uriya-speaking peoples, i.e., Ganjam in Madras, Sambalpur in the Central Provinces, and Orissa in Bengal, under the Government of Bengal or under any one Government and one University." To the same effect is the prayer of Raja Baikuntha Nath of Balasore that "all the districts and States speaking the Uriya language be united together and placed under one common administration, no matter whether under Madras, Bengal, the Central Provinces, or a separate administration." The Government of India have further been informed on the best authority that even those among the people of Sambalpur who are most attached to the Central Provinces "would prefer to sever connection with the province to giving up their mother tongue." It is for unity on the basis of language, not for redistribution on the basis of administrative advantage, that all these memorialists plead. It is not contended that opinions may not be forthcoming on the opposite side. If they exist they will doubtless be evoked by the present discussion. So far, however, as any expression of local views has yet reached the Government of India, it coincides with the independent impression that has been formed by them.

15. On the grounds above stated the Government of India are disposed to unite the whole of the Uriya-speaking peoples, both hill and plain, under one administration, and to make that administration Bengal. In other words, they would add to Orissa the Uriya-speaking tracts of Sambalpur (615,941 Uriya-speaking people out of a total population of 829,698), and its Feudatory States, the Ganjam District (with the possible exception of one taluk in which Uriya is said not to be the prevalent language) and the Ganjam and Vizagapatam Agency Tracts. Such a scheme would solve the question of language once and for all. This change would relieve both the Central Provinces and Madras of a troublesome excrescence upon their administrative system: and it would result in handing over the Uriya problem to one Government alone, on a scale and with a unity that would admit of its being treated with consistency and efficiency.

16. If the objection be raised to this suggestion that, while in the earlier portion of this letter the Government of India advocated relief to Bengal, they are now proposing to add

to its burdens, the answer will be found in the far more important changes that will be explained in the remaining paragraphs.

17. The effect of the proposals hitherto sketched on the population of the Central Provinces is shown in the following statement :—

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

	Population in British Territory.	Total Population.	Population in British Territory.	Total Population.
Present Population	9,876,646	11,873,029		
<i>Gains.</i>				
Berar	2,751,016	2,754,016	=15,616,148	18,613,960
Chutia, Nagpur (minus Manbhum and Singbhum).	2,985,486	3,986,915		
<i>Losses.</i>				
Sambalpur (minus Phuljhar and Chandarpur, 169,727).	659,971	659,971	=659,971	1,608,391
Five Uriya Feudatories		948,420		
Total population			14,956,177	17,005,569

18. The Governor General in Council now turns to the concluding province which has a claim to gain in any redistribution scheme that may be put forward. It is now nearly 30 years since Assam was severed from Bengal, and 11 years since it received the only territorial addition that has subsequently been made to it. This was the Lushai Hills in 1892. In 1896-97 there was a prolonged discussion as to whether the Chittagong Division should also be transferred to Assam. But, though the project seemed at one time likely to take shape, it was eventually set aside for the time on grounds which have now ceased to have effect. The result is that Assam remains in much the same condition in respect of boundaries as when it was first created a Chief Commissionership, and is both the smallest and the most backward of the local Administrations. It contains an area of 56,000 square miles (nearly 53,000 British territory), a population of 6,126,000 (5,841,000 in British territory), and a gross revenue of 128 lakhs (land revenue 68 lakhs).

19. The Government of India are aware that the smallness and backwardness of Assam have been appealed to as supplying a sufficient argument against any expansion at all. They are inclined to entertain precisely the opposite view. In their opinion it is to its contracted area, to its restricted opportunities, to its lack of commercial outlet, to its alien services, and to the predominance in its life and administration of a single industrial interest depending in the main upon imported labour, that what has been described as the parochialism of Assam is due. The province requires an impulse forward in all of these directions. It requires territorial expansion in order to give to its officers a wider and more interesting field of work. It requires a maritime outlet in order to develop its industries in tea, oil, and coal. The paying portions of the Assam-Bengal Railway are in the south, and the whole line, if it is to be utilised in the interests of the province ought to be under a single administration. Assam, moreover, will continue to be handicapped, so long as it is dependent for its service upon what it may be fortunate enough to borrow from Bengal. A province that can only offer the prize of one Commissionership, that is remote in locality and backward in development and organization, will not attract the highest type of civilians to its employ. The Government of India regard it indeed as incontestable that, with a service recruited as at present and confined within the present limits, Assam will find extreme difficulty in attaining the level of a really efficient administration; and it is for this reason that, in considering the question of changes, they are impressed with the paramount necessity for making them on such a scale as will remove this fundamental source of weakness, and will, if possible, give to Assam a service of its own, offering a career that will attract and retain men of ability and mark. No temporary opposition in the transferred towns or areas, no artificial agitation or interested outcry, should, in their opinion, be permitted to divert the efforts of Government from the main object, *vis.*, the erection of Assam into a vigorous and self-contained administration, capable of playing the same part on the North-East Frontier of India that the Central Provinces have done in the centre, and that the Punjab formerly did on the North-West. If this end can be attained coincidentally with a relief to the overburdened and congested administration of Bengal, the reform should be the more cordially recommended and the more readily approved. The Governor General in Council will now proceed to explain the means by which he thinks that this object may be secured.

20. The Chittagong Division consists of four Districts with an area of 11,770 square miles, a population of 4,737,000 and a land revenue of 31½ lakhs. Attached to it is the Native State of Hill Tippera, with an area of 4,000 square miles, and a population of 173,000. It has already been mentioned that the incorporation of these areas with Assam

has more than once been under discussion : while a reference to the papers on the last of these occasions, *viz.*, in 1896-97, will show that it was then postponed rather than vetoed the reasons against its acceptance being mainly of a temporary character, which have since disappeared. There is now a strong consensus of official opinion in favour of the change, and the people of Chittagong themselves, who have previously been opposed to the transfer, are understood to have changed their view and to be largely in favour of the change.

21. The main arguments in its favour, in addition to the above consensus of authoritative opinion, are the following :—

(i) The port of Chittagong has not attained the full development of which it appears to be susceptible under the administration of Bengal. In any case, it cannot have been easy for a Local Government dominated by the interests of a great port like Calcutta, to do much towards promoting the advancement of a humbler rival, situated so short a distance away. The Chittagong Port Trust is in consequence in a somewhat unsatisfactory condition, and it has been necessary to consider special measures for adding to its revenues. If on the other hand Chittagong were added to Assam, these special drawbacks might be expected to disappear. There would be every inducement to the Local Government to develop the port, since the entire interests of the province, financial, industrial, and commercial, would be involved in its welfare. Already the advent of the railway has caused a considerable stir in Chittagong, and the value of land is rising with startling rapidity. The Government of India entertain no doubt that Chittagong, if transferred to Assam, will find a great future awaiting it, and that the port will gain equally with the internal industries of which it is the maritime outlet, and whose produce demands easy and rapid access to the sea. Further, there can be little doubt that Chittagong, even if it did not become the cold weather head-quarters of the Chief Commissioner, must at least receive a great deal of his attention and time.

(ii) The Assam-Bengal Railway will be administered with a greater regard to the interests of the province if it is placed under single instead of divided control. If the heavy expenditure incurred on this line is to be justified, if its mountain sections are to be really utilised in the exploitation of the country, it can only be by a fusion of interests between the upper and lower portions of the line ; and to this a single administration will powerfully contribute. The junction between the two portions of the railway is on the verge of being effected ; only a small section between Badarpur and Lumding remains to be finished ; and then the oil wells of Digboi and Makum, the coal-mines of Margharita, and the tea plantations of the Upper Brahmaputra, will be placed in unbroken connection by rail with the Bay of Bengal.

(iii) There is no distinction, but, on the contrary, the closest resemblance between the condition of the people and the administration in the Chittagong Division, and those in the neighbouring Assam Districts of Sylhet and Cachar. The systems of land settlement and tenure are the same in both areas ; the inhabitants are identical in race, religion, and language. The objections which were raised thirty years ago to the absorption of Sylhet and Cachar in Assam have proved to be unfounded : and if those districts were now to be given the option of re-union with Bengal, the Government of India believe that they would decline the offer.

22. To the arguments that have on previous occasions been brought, or that might be brought now, against the change, a sufficient reply is, in the opinion of the Government of India, in each case forthcoming.

(i) A fear has been expressed that the people of Chittagong would suffer by being subjected to an inferior standard of law and administration. There does not appear, however, to be any ground for this apprehension. For it is certain that there would be no change either in the class of officers employed, or in the administration of the law, while all the operations of Government would receive closer supervision from the Chief Commissioner of Assam than they can possibly meet with from the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

(ii) A similar fear has found vent that Chittagong would be removed from the jurisdiction of the High Court of Calcutta. This also is groundless alarm, for the jurisdiction would remain as now.

(iii) The loss of the control of the Bengal Board of Revenue has also been cited as a serious deprivation. The same thing was said in 1874 of Sylhet and Cachar. Under the present system the Chief Commissioner of Assam acts as Commissioner for those two districts, which do not appear to have suffered under his charge. This system will of course, cease if Assam is enlarged to the full extent which the Government of India contemplate, and the contrast will then be between administration by a Board of Revenue and administration by a Chief Commissioner as in the Central Provinces. On various grounds the Government of India are disposed to prefer the latter system. In connection with this question it should be noted that in 1896 the members of the Bengal Board of Revenue were themselves strongly in favour of the transfer of Chittagong, and only advocated its postponement until the new settlement had been concluded and the railway finished ; while Sir A. Mackenzie wrote in Mr. Bolton's letter of 13th August 1896—"There will be a temporary disadvantage in having to prefer revenue appeals before what will be at first an inexperienced tribunal ; but the Assam Administration will soon master the subject, specially as

the local ministerial establishments, who are familiar with the records, would also be transferred, and the Board of Revenue in Bengal could always be consulted."

(iv) There remains the loss to Chittagong of what Sir A. Mackenzie in the same letter described as "its fractional interest in the Bengal Council." The value of this asset is, in the present conditions, small. Moreover, such as it is, its loss would be more than compensated if Assam (presuming it to receive the larger instead of the smaller expansion under discussion) were to share a seat on the Legislative Council of the Governor General with the Central Provinces, furnishing a member alternately with that administration.

23. The foregoing proposals will have some effect in extending the possibilities of the development of Assam and diminishing its drawbacks. But in the opinion of the Governor General in Council they will still fall short of providing it with that which is the real secret of efficient administration, *vis.*, a self-contained and independent service. Moreover the union of the Uriya-speaking people under Bengal will involve a substantial addition to its population in the south, while the transfer of the greater part of Chutia Nagpur and the whole of the Chittagong Division with Hill Tippera will only bring about a net reduction of some five millions in the population now subject to the Lieutenant-Governor. It is clear that this would represent no great advance in the direction of affording relief to Bengal from its present excessive burden. It is mainly from these two points of view—the necessity of improving the Assam services and of reducing the responsibilities of Bengal—that the Government of India now proceed with a further suggestion, namely, the proposal to incorporate with Assam the districts of Dacca and Mymensingh.

24. These two districts of Eastern Bengal contain an area of 9,000 square miles, a population of 6,564,000, and a land revenue of 17 lakhs. Their association with Assam was first suggested by Sir W. Ward, Chief Commissioner, in 1896. It was opposed by his successor, Mr. (now Sir H.) Cotton, in 1897. It has been discussed in a tentative manner by the present Chief Commissioner. Mr. Fuller sees how greatly the transfer would be to the interest of his province, but he also recognizes the difficulties, and he entertains some apprehension at the idea of Assam being swallowed up by Eastern Bengal. On the other hand, the transfer is strongly recommended by other authorities.

25. Apart from the broader considerations to which attention has already been called, the arguments for the transfer may be stated as follows:—

(i) Geographically, Dacca and Mymensingh are separated by a clear line of division, *vis.*, the main channel of the Brahmaputra River, from Bengal. If they are joined to Assam, the latter will possess a definite and intelligible western boundary, whereas if the Chittagong Division is assigned to Assam, and Dacca and Mymensingh are left with Bengal, then the two latter districts will constitute a projection from the main body of Bengal obtruding itself into the heart of Assam, from which they will be separated by no ties either of origin, language, religion, or administration.

(ii) Not only will the transfer enable Assam to obtain an independent service, but that service would possess three separate Commissionerships, which would be its prize appointments. These would be (1) the Brahmaputra valley or Assam proper; (2) Dacca, to which would be added Sylhet and Cachar; (3) Chittagong.

(iii) The proposed transfer of Chittagong to Assam would constitute Chittagong the port of Assam. Equally would it be the port of Dacca and Mymensingh, of which it is the natural commercial outlet. Though the associations of these two districts have hitherto been almost exclusively with Bengal, yet the connection between them and Calcutta is from the physical point of view both arbitrary and unnatural, the numerous intervening rivers rendering communication difficult and slow.

(iv) There remains an argument to which no small weight attaches and which cannot be left out of consideration. The Government of India have reason to believe—and their impressions were strongly confirmed by the enquiries of the Police Commission—that there is no portion of Bengal where the drawbacks of an imperfectly supervised administration are more evident than in these outlying districts on its eastern border, and that nowhere is the absence of close and intimate touch between the officers of Government and the people more apparent or more regrettable. The Government of India believe that it would be an undoubted advantage to Bengal to lose these elements of weakness; and that the population and interests of the districts in question would be materially the gainers if they were brought into closer contact with the officers and the head of the local administration.

26. On the other hand the Governor General in Council thinks it not unlikely that the proposal which has been here put forward may meet with keen criticism and perhaps in parts with strenuous opposition. The lines which such opposition may be expected to take will probably be the following:—

(i) The change will doubtless be represented as one of a retrograde character, tending to place a highly advanced and civilised community under a relatively backward administration. The influence of those sections of the local population, whose associations have hitherto lain with Calcutta and who appreciate a gravitation that draws them towards the capital both of a great province and of the Government of India, will be thrown into the same scale. These objections are deserving of consideration, but they are not of course of capital importance. They were successfully and wisely disregarded in the case of Sylhet.

and Cachar. They were formerly advanced, but have now been waived, in the case of Chittagong. As obstacles to an agreement by common consent they may be powerful now. But their weight is one that must be measured against the vastly superior interests at stake, and that will rapidly dwindle (should the change be effected) and before long disappear. The nearest analogy that occurs to the Government of India is that of the Talukdars of Oudh, who protested vigorously against their incorporation with the North-Western Provinces nearly half a century ago, but who have long ago acquiesced in the change, and would now equally resent a reversion to the *status quo ante*. But there is this remarkable difference, that whereas the Talukdars were many, there are comparatively few considerable zemindars in the area under examination, and they would gain in status and consideration by becoming the recognised magnates of a self-contained and progressive province.

(ii) It is possible that objections may be advanced on judicial grounds. The Government of India can see no reason why this should be the case, since the jurisdiction of the High Court of Calcutta over these districts would remain unaltered. Mr. Melius, the Commissioner of the Assam Valley, remembering that in 1880 the High Court themselves suggested the appointment of a Judicial Commissioner at Dacca, has revived the idea. The Government of India, as at present advised, do not see its advantages; and they are disposed to think that the inhabitants of the district would probably prefer the continuance of the present system, which would, as Mr. Fuller has pointed out, open up an avenue of possible promotion to the eight Judges serving in Assam.

(iii) Finally, there is the argument, suggested by the Chief Commissioner himself, that if Assam were thus enlarged, it would be swamped by the area added to it, and that the change would in effect be rather the annexation of Assam by Eastern Bengal than the transfer of Eastern Bengal to Assam. To the Government of India these fears appear to be, if not exaggerated, at any rate not formidable. Moreover, as has been observed above, they are disposed to think that the predominance of a single labour question and a single industrial interest in Assam is not on the whole advantageous. The province as reconstructed would acquire a new and composite character; but this character would not be more composite than is found in many other Indian administrations, while it would add to the importance and variety of the whole.

27. Balancing the arguments on either side, and bearing in mind the permanent considerations mentioned in paragraph 25, the Government of India are decidedly in favour of the addition of the districts of Dacca and Mymensingh, as well as of the Chittagong Division, to Assam. They believe that this transfer would be the most efficient means for securing the end that they have in view, *vis.*, the ultimate benefit of the community, and the progressive improvement of the administration as a whole.

28. In conclusion, I am to state the figures for Bengal and Assam as they will stand, if the proposals of the Government of India are carried into execution. It will be observed that they relieve Bengal to the extent of 11 millions of people, and that they place Assam almost exactly upon the same level with the Central Provinces, namely, 17 millions.

BENGAL—Present population		78,493,410	
<i>Gains.</i>		<i>Losses.</i>	
Sambalpur (from Central Provinces).	659,971	Chittagong Division and Hill Tippera (to Assam).	4,911,056
Feudatory States (from Central Provinces).	948,420	Dacca and Mymensingh (to Assam) .	6,564,590
Ganjam District (from Madras).	1,689,142	Chutia Nagpur (to Central Provinces)	3,986,915
Ganjam and Vizagapatam Agency Tracts (from Madras).	1,172,102		
	<hr/> 4,469,635		<hr/> 15,462,561
Net loss to Bengal	10,997,926	Future population	67,500,484
ASSAM—Present population			6,126,343
<i>Gains.</i>			
Chittagong (from Bengal)			4,911,056
Dacca and Mymensingh (from Bengal)			6,564,590
Net gain to Assam	11,475,646	Future population	17,601,989

I am to ask that the Government of India may be favoured with a full expression of the views of the Lieutenant-Governor on the reconstruction of Bengal that is proposed in this letter and the effect of which is summarised in the foregoing statement.

Nos. 3679—3681, dated Calcutta, the 3rd December 1903.

From—H. H. RISLEY, Esq., C.I.E., Secretary to the Government of India,

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.

„ Honourable the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

„ Honourable the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

I am directed to enclose, for the consideration of the Governor in Council, your consideration, a copy of a letter* to

*No. 3678, dated the 3rd December 1903.

the Government of Bengal containing certain proposals for reducing the territorial jurisdiction of the Lieutenant-Governor by transferring portions of it to adjacent Provinces.

2. The objects which the Government of India seek to attain by the scheme explained in the letter are—

- (1) to relieve the Bengal Government of a part of the excessive burden now imposed upon it and at the same time to make provision for the more efficient administration of some of the outlying districts of the Province;
- (2) to promote the development of Assam by enlarging its jurisdiction so as to give it an outlet to the sea in connexion with the Assam Bengal Railway, and to render it possible to organize independent administrative services;
- (3) to unite under a single administration the scattered sections of the Uriya-speaking population, and thereby to afford both to Madras and the Central Provinces some relief from the difficulties arising from the great diversity of languages spoken in their existing jurisdictions.

3. I am now to invite ^{the attention of the Government of Madras} ~~your attention~~ more particularly to paragraphs ¹³⁻¹⁵ ~~9-15~~ of the letter to the Bengal Government, in which that part of the proposals affecting ¹⁸⁻²⁷ ~~Madras~~ ^{the Central Provinces} ~~Assam~~ is set forth in detail, and to request that the Government of India may be favoured with a full expression of ^{the views of the Governor in Council} ~~your views~~ on the scheme. ✓

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 9th December 1903.

No. 711.—The services of Mr. J. Wilson, C.S.I., of the Indian Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, with effect from the 15th December 1903.

The 11th December 1903.

No. 718.—The services of Mr. C. H. J. Craven, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bengal, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

MEDICAL.

The 11th December 1903.

No. 1376.—The services of Captain W. G. Liston, M.D., I.M.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

SANITARY.

The 9th December 1903.

No. 1777.—For the purposes of section 6, sub-section (1), clause (p), of the Indian Ports Act, 1889 (X of 1889), as amended by the Indian Ports Act, 1901 (III of 1901), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that cholera, small-pox, measles, and chicken-pox shall be deemed to be dangerous, infectious or contagious diseases common in India.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

The 10th December 1903.

No. 1787.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Chidambaram in the South Arcot District of the Madras Presidency, if persons from the Mysore State are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Arudradarsanam festival:

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Alapakkam, Porto Novo, Kille, Chidambaram, Coleroon, and Shiyali on the South Indian Railway shall be sold from the 20th December 1903 to the 3rd January 1904 (both days inclusive) within the Mysore State to any person intending or believed to be intending to proceed to the Arudradarsanam festival at Chidambaram.

The 11th December 1903.

No. 1801.—The following telegram is published for general information:—

Telegram dated Pera, the 8th December 1903.

From—H. B. M.'s Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Constantinople,
To—His Excellency the Viceroy.

Pilgrim vessels from Egypt. Quarantine reduced to twenty-four hours with disinfection and medical inspection.

JAILS.

The 9th December 1903.

No. 760.—The services of Captain C. M. Goodbody, I.M.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces for employment in the Jail Department.

JUDICIAL.

The 11th December 1903.

No. 2091.—The services of Major D. J. O. Taylor, Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Nowgong, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment as an Officiating Assistant Cantonment Magistrate.

No. 2093.—The services of Major C. Herbert, D.S.O., Cantonment Magistrate, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal for employment as a Cantonment Magistrate, with effect from the date of the expiry of his leave.

No. 2095.—Captain d'A. C. Brownlow, Cantonment Magistrate, is appointed Cantonment Magistrate of Quetta.

No. 2097.—Captain A. L. Tarver, Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Quetta, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Cantonment Magistrate of Quetta.

No. 2099.—Captain I. H. Grant, Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Agra, is appointed to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate of Nowgong.

No. 2101.—Captain F. G. A. Wimberley, Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Umballa, is appointed to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate of Nowshera.

No. 2103.—The services of Captain W. A. Bailey, Cantonment Magistrate, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, for employment as a Cantonment Magistrate, with effect from the date of the expiry of his leave.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 9th December 1903.

No. 571.—The services of the Reverend J. G. Philip, Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Madras Ecclesiastical Establishment, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

BOOKS.

The 10th December 1903.

No. 1483.—The following Order of His Majesty in Council published in the London Gazette of the 16th October 1903 is republished for general information:—

Extract from the London Gazette of the 16th October 1903.

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

The 9th day of October 1903.

Present.

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

Whereas on the ninth day of September one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six a Convention (hereinafter called the Berne Convention) with respect to the protection to be

given by way of copyright to the authors of literary and artistic works was concluded between Her late Majesty Queen Victoria and the foreign countries following that is to say:—Belgium, Hayti, Switzerland, France, Italy, Germany, Spain, and Tunis:

And whereas on the fifth day of September one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, the ratifications of the said Convention were duly exchanged between Her late Majesty Queen Victoria and the aforesaid countries:

And whereas by an Order in Council dated the twenty-eighth day of November one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven and made under the authority committed to Her late Majesty Queen Victoria by the International Copyright Acts, 1841 to 1886, Her Majesty was pleased to make provision for giving rights of copyright throughout Her Majesty's dominions to the authors of literary and artistic works first produced in any of the said foreign countries (therein referred to as the foreign countries of the Copyright Union) and otherwise giving effect throughout Her Majesty's dominions to the terms of the said Berne Convention, and an English translation of the said Convention was set out in the First Schedule to the said Order in Council:

And whereas since the date of the said Order in Council the foreign countries following namely Luxembourg, Monaco, Montenegro, and Norway have acceded to the said Berne Convention and by Orders in Council dated respectively the tenth day of August one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight the fifteenth day of October one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine the sixteenth day of May one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three and the first day of August one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six and made under the authority aforesaid, the provisions of the said Order in Council of the twenty-eighth day of November one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven have been extended to the last-mentioned foreign countries respectively:

And whereas an Additional Act to the said Berne Convention was agreed upon between Her late Majesty Queen Victoria and the following foreign countries for the purpose of varying the provisions of the said Berne Convention namely Germany, Italy, Switzerland, Belgium, Luxembourg, Spain, Monaco, Tunis, France, and Montenegro, and the ratifications of the said Additional Act were on the ninth day of September one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven exchanged between Her late Majesty Queen Victoria and the said foreign countries:

And whereas by an Order in Council dated the seventh day of March one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight and made under the authority aforesaid Her late Majesty Queen Victoria was pleased to make provision for varying the hereinbefore recited Order in Council of the twenty-eighth day of November one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, and otherwise giving effect to the said Additional Act throughout Her Majesty's dominions so far as regards the foreign countries hereinbefore named as parties to the said Additional Act and an English translation of the said Additional Act is set forth in the Schedule to the Order in Council now in recital:

And whereas the Republic of Hayti having duly acceded to the said Additional Act the said Order in Council of the seventh day of March one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight was by Order in Council of the nineteenth day of May one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight extended to the said Republic:

And whereas the Empire of Japan having duly acceded to the said Berne Convention and the said Additional Act the said Orders in Council of the twenty-eighth day of November one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven and the seventh day of March one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight were by Order in Council of the eighth day of August one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine extended to the said Empire of Japan:

And whereas the Principality of Montenegro having duly denounced the said Berne Convention the said Order in Council of the sixteenth day of May one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three was revoked by an Order in Council of the eighth day of August one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine and the provisions of the said Orders in Council of the twenty-eighth day of November one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven and the seventh day of March one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine have ceased to apply to the said Principality of Montenegro:

And whereas the foreign countries following namely Luxembourg, Monaco, Norway, and Japan, together with the foreign countries comprised in the said Order in Council of the twenty-eighth day of November one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, now constitute the foreign countries of the Copyright Union within the meaning of the said Order in Council of the twenty-eighth day of November one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven:

And whereas it has been intimated to His Majesty's Government that the Government of Denmark have notified the accession of that country to the said Berne Convention and Additional Act so far as regards the Kingdom of Denmark and the Faroe Islands, but excluding Iceland, Greenland, and the Danish Antilles, such accession to take effect from the first day of July one thousand nine hundred and three:

And whereas His Majesty in Council is satisfied that the said Government of Denmark has made such provisions as it appears to His Majesty expedient to require for the protection of authors' works first produced in His Majesty's dominions:

Now therefore His Majesty by and with the advice of His Privy Council and by virtue of the authority committed to His Majesty by the International Copyright Acts one thousand eight hundred and forty-four to one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six doth order and it is hereby ordered as follows :—

1. From and after the commencement of this Order the hereinbefore recited Orders in Council of the twenty-eighth day of November one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven and the seventh day of March one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight shall extend to the Kingdom of Denmark and the Faroe Islands :

2. This Order shall come into operation as from the first day of July one thousand nine hundred and three, which date is hereinbefore referred to as the commencement of this Order :

3. And the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury are to give the necessary orders herein accordingly.

A. W. FITZROY.

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

FORESTS.

Calcutta, the 10th December 1903.

No. 1432-F-173-9.—Mr. H. Slade, Conservator of Forests, 3rd (officiating 2nd) grade, on return from the privilege leave granted to him in the Notification of this Department No. 875-173-4, dated the 6th August 1903, resumed charge of the Pegu Circle, Lower Burma, on the forenoon of the 20th November 1903, relieving Mr. A. F. Gradon, Officiating Conservator, 3rd grade.

From the same date Mr. Gradon was transferred to the charge of the Northern Circle, Central Provinces, of which he relieved Mr. A. W. Blunt, Officiating Conservator, on the forenoon of the 30th November 1903, the latter officer reverting to his substantive appointment.

J. O. MILLER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 5th December 1903.

No. 1905-G.—Mr. C. H. A. Hill, a Political Agent of the 1st class, is appointed, on return from special leave, to officiate as Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Mr. S. M. Fraser, C.I.E., and until further orders.

The 7th December 1903.

No. 2835-E. C.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 804-G., dated the 11th May 1903, Mr. E. J. Foucar, Consul for Germany at Moulmein, resumed charge of his office on the 5th November 1903.

No. 2838-E. C.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification, No. 148-G., dated the 30th January 1903, Monsieur J. C. Pilinski, Consul General for France at Calcutta, resumed charge of his office on the 17th November 1903.

The 8th December 1903.

No. 2861-E. C.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Isaac Shrager as Vice-Consul for Spain at Calcutta, *vice* Mr. Cecil Shrager.

No. 1908-G.—Lieutenant T. H. Keyes, a probationer for the Political Department, is appointed to be a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, with effect from the 25th November 1903.

Lieutenant Keyes is posted as Assistant to His Britannic Majesty's Consul for Seistan and Kain, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

The 9th December 1903.

No. 1919-G.—Captain H. A. K. Gough, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, is posted as an Assistant to the Governor General's Agent in Baluchistan.

No. 1921-G.—Captain L. B. H. Haworth, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 1st December 1903, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave, and is also granted examination leave under article 280, clauses (a) ii and (c) of the Civil Service Regulations, in continuation of the privilege leave.

No. 1923-G.—Major F. W. P. Macdonald, an officiating Political Agent of the 2nd class, on being relieved of the duties of Revenue and Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan, is posted as Deputy Commissioner and Political Agent in Quetta and Pishin.

No. 1925-G.—Captain F. B. Prideaux, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, is appointed, on return from furlough, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, and is posted as Assistant Political Agent in Zhob.

No. 1926-G.—Major M. A. Tighe, a Political Agent of the 3rd (officiating 2nd) class, is posted as Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner of Sibi.

No. 1927-G.—Captain A. B. Dew, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, is appointed, on return from furlough, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st class, and is posted as Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commissioner of Sibi.

No. 5278-I. B.—Captain J. Craik, 19th Lancers, is appointed to be Inspecting Officer, Punjab and Kashmir Imperial Service Cavalry, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Major C. F. Campbell, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

The 11th December 1903.

No. 5296-I. B.—Lieutenant F. E. G. Talbot, Double Company Officer, 14th Sikhs, is appointed to be Assistant Inspecting Officer, Punjab Imperial Service Infantry, substantive *pro tempore*, with effect from the date of assuming charge of his duties, during the absence on field service of Lieutenant H. E. Browne, or until further orders.

No. 1936-G.—Captain A. L. Jacob, an Officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class, is posted as Assistant Political Agent at Loralai.

L. W. DANE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 11th December 1903.

No. 7581-P.—Mr. U. L. Majumdar, Assistant Accountant General and Inspector of Local Fund Accounts, Madras, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 3rd of December 1903.

Mr. W. D. Woollam is posted as Assistant Accountant General and Inspector of Local Fund Accounts, Madras, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. U. L. Majumdar, or until further orders.

No. 7582-P.—Mr. N. Vijayaraghavan is posted as Assistant Accountant General, Madras, with effect from the 6th of December 1903, or until further orders.

No. 7583-P.—Mr. H. Oung is appointed to officiate as Comptroller India Treasuries, with effect from the 4th of December 1903.

No. 7586-P.—Mr. T. C. Eagles, Deputy Comptroller, Post Office, Bengal Circle Audit Office, is granted privilege leave for two months, with effect from the 1st of December 1903, and the following arrangements are made during his absence on privilege leave or until further orders:—

Mr. W. A. Kelly, Assistant Comptroller, Post Office, Bengal Circle Audit Office, to officiate as Deputy Comptroller,

and

Mr. J. C. Jore to officiate as Assistant Comptroller, Post Office, Bengal Circle Audit Office.

No. 7587-P.—The following acting promotions in the Postal Account Department are notified with effect from the 1st of December 1903, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. T. C. Eagles, Deputy Comptroller, Post Office, Class I, or until further orders:—

Mr. J. A. O'Brien, Deputy Comptroller, Post Office, Class II, to officiate as Deputy Comptroller, Post Office, Class I.

Mr. W. A. Kelly, Assistant Comptroller, Post Office, Class I, to officiate as Deputy Comptroller, Post Office, Class II.

Mr. F. O'Byrne, Assistant Comptroller, Post Office, Class II, to officiate as Assistant Comptroller, Post Office, Class I,

and

Mr. J. C. Jore to officiate as Assistant Comptroller, Post Office, Class II.

No. 7588-P.—Mr. M. K. Ghatak, Deputy Accountant General, Burma, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 30th of November 1903.

No. 7589-P.—Mr. J. P. Hardiman, I.C.S., is posted as Deputy Accountant General, Burma, with effect from the 2nd of December, 1903.

E. N. BAKER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 11th December 1903.

APPOINTMENTS.

REMOUNT DEPARTMENT.

No. 1170.—The following appointment is made with effect from the 9th November 1903:—

Captain G. H. Badcock, 7th Lancers, is appointed to the Army Remount Department *vice* Captain L. T. Hay, permitted to resign his appointment in the Department.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

No. 1171.—Major F. C. W. Rideout, Supply and Transport Officer, 2nd class, to officiate as Deputy Inspector General of Supply and Transport, Burma District. Dated 30th November 1903.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 1172.—The following direct appointments are made, with effect from date of joining:—

57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force).

Muhammad Azim to be Jemadar on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

82nd Punjabis.

Muhammad Asghar to be Jemadar on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

CANTONMENTS.

No. 1173.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 20, sub-section (1), of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), and in continuation of the Government of India, Military Department, Notification No. 1162, dated the 7th December 1900, the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt the following persons, residing in the Cantonment of Dharmasala in the Kangra District, Punjab, from the operation of the conservancy tax imposed in that Cantonment by the Notification of the Government of the Punjab, No. 1244, dated the 29th June 1899, namely:—

Pensioner Karn Sing Burathoki.
Pensioner Bhagatbir Gurung.

ORGANISATION.

ARMY RESERVES.

No. 1174.—George Alexander Phillips, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant in the Infantry Branch of the Indian Army Reserve of officers.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 1175.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

29th November 1903.

Almond Paul Westlake, D.S.O., 26th Light Cavalry.

30th November 1903.

William Charles Henry Mackintosh, Supply and Transport Corps.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

28th November 1903.

Patrick Barclay Sangster, 2nd Lancers (Gardner's Horse).

Alexander Shairp, 71st Coorg Rifles.

Dashwood William Harrington Humphreys, 8th Gurkha Rifles.

John Gwynne Griffith, 32nd Lancers.

Mark Synge, 6th Jat Light Infantry.

Walter Hesketh, 12th Cavalry.

Second-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

26th September 1903.

Noel Huntley Campbell Russell, 16th Rajputs (The Lucknow Regiment).

12th October 1903.

Vivian Pericles Barrow Williams, 4th Lancers.

24th October 1903.

Raoul Donald Carnegie McLeod, 33rd Punjabis.

William Clarke Kirkwood, 97th Deccan Infantry.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 1176.—In G. G. O. Nos. 301 of 1887, 411 of 1890, 961 of 1898, and 201 of 1900 for "Arthur Willoughby Woodward Sadlier" read "Arthur Willoughby Woodward Sadleir."

Madras Command.

No. 1177.—Fourth class Assistant Surgeon Joseph Francis DeCosta having completed five years' service in that class, is promoted to the third class, with effect from the 30th June 1902.

Bombay Command.

No. 1178.—The undermentioned military pupils having passed their final examination are admitted into the service as fourth class Assistant Surgeons, with effect from the 16th September 1903:—

Frederick George Steinhoff.
 Percy Walter Roland Browne.
 Eric Douglas White.
 Joseph Hugh Charles Peters.
 William Samuel Daroux.
 Leonard Arnold Francis.

HOSPITAL ASSISTANT BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 1179.—The undermentioned native military pupils having passed their final examination are admitted into the service as third class Hospital Assistants, with effect from the 1st October 1903:—

No. 1114, Badri-Parshad (E).
 No. 1115, Ishar Singh.

Madras Command.

No. 1180.—In G. G. O. No. 616 of 1903 for "No. 1352, Madras Rajagopaul" read "No. 1352, Joseph Rajagopaul."

MISCELLANEOUS LIST.

Madras.

No. 1181.—Conductor William Henry Holton, office of Principal Medical officer, Madras Command, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary, and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 1st October 1903.

No. 1182.—Deputy Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Henry Gould, Chief Warder, Military Prison, Lucknow, to be Assistant Commissary, with effect from the 25th October 1903.

Bombay.

No. 1183.—Deputy Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant William Julian Clifford, Military Accounts Department, Madras Command, to be Assistant Commissary, with effect from the 19th October 1903.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 1184.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned regiments.

12th Cavalry.

Dafadar Ghansar Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Prabh Dayal Singh resigned, with effect from the 23rd August 1903.

21st Punjabis.

Subadar Mobin Khan to be Subadar-Major, and Jemadar Khwaram to be Subadar, *vice* Ghani Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st April 1903.

42nd Deoli Regiment.

Jemadar Kishan Singh, to be Risaldar, and Dafadar Gurbakhsh Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Bachan Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st June and 3rd August 1903, respectively.

43rd Erinpura Regiment.

Jemadar Jagat Singh to be Risaldar, and Dafadar Sewa Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Pal Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 25th August 1903.

(E) Passed in English.

82nd Punjabis.

Jemadar Afzal Khan from the late Hong Kong Regiment to be Subadar, and Havildar Gulab Khan from the 54th Sikhs (Frontier Force) to be Jemadar, to fill existing vacancies, with effect from the 16th May 1903.

87th Punjabis.

Havildar Sher Baz Khan to be Jemadar, to fill an existing vacancy, with effect from the 16th May 1903.

8th Gurkha Rifles.

Jemadar Gomu Basnet to be Subadar, and Havildar Mewa Thapa to be Jemadar, vice Bahadur Rana, 1st, deceased, with effect from the 5th November 1903.

RESIGNATIONS.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Bombay Command.

No. 1185.—Third Class Assistant Surgeon Charles Henry Twells is permitted to resign the service.

REWARDS.

No. 1186.—The Governor-General in Council, under the provisions of clause 95, India Army Circulars, 1894, is pleased to sanction, with effect from the 17th October 1903, the promotion, supernumerary in each case, of the undermentioned departmental officer with honorary rank, and Warrant Officer, in recognition of their services during the late Delhi Durbar:—

Deputy Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant William Alves, Supply and Transport Corps, Bengal, to be Assistant Commissary, with the honorary rank of Captain.

Sub-Conductor Edward O'Donald, Ordnance Department, Northern Circle, to be Conductor.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

No. 1187.—1. When a corps or any portion of a corps of volunteers is called out for actual military service, there shall be issued to the commanding officer a sum of thirty-two rupees for the provision of necessaries for each volunteer assembling with it; and that sum shall be applied by the commanding officer, who shall, within one month of its receipt, account for it, and hand over any unexpended balance, to the volunteer.

2. Every volunteer, who is not also a Government servant, shall, while engaged on actual military service, be entitled to the Indian pay and allowances for the time being admissible in the like circumstances to a person of corresponding rank in the British regular forces.

3. Every volunteer, who is also a Government servant, shall, while engaged on actual military service, be entitled,—

(a) if at the time of being called out he was on duty or on leave on full pay, to the same pay and allowances as if he had remained on duty or on leave, or to the Indian pay and allowances for the time being admissible to a person of corresponding rank in the British regular forces, whichever are greater:

(b) if at the time of being called out he was on leave on less than full pay, to the same pay and allowances as if he had remained on leave, together with the Indian pay and allowances for the time being admissible to a person of corresponding rank in the British regular forces:

and for all purposes of counting service he shall be deemed to have remained on duty or on leave, as the case may be.

4. Every volunteer shall, while engaged on actual military service, be entitled to the rations for the time being admissible to a person of corresponding rank in the British regular forces.
- Rations.
5. Every volunteer shall, when released from actual military service, be entitled to a special additional allowance of sixteen rupees.
- Allowance on release from actual military service.
6. Where a volunteer engaged on actual military service is wounded in action or otherwise injured in the performance of military duty, or where a volunteer so engaged is killed in action or dies of wounds or injuries so received, or disease so contracted, he or any member of his family, as the case may be, shall be entitled to the pension, gratuity or compassionate allowance admissible in the like circumstances to a person of corresponding rank in the British regular forces under the Royal Warrant for the time being in force.
- Wound and family pensions.
- Provided that any volunteer officer who is wounded or injured to such an extent as to be rendered permanently incapable of resuming employment similar to that on which he was engaged at the time of being called out for actual military service, shall, at his option, be entitled to receive for life, in lieu of the pension or gratuity admissible under this rule, half-pay at the rate admissible to an officer of corresponding rank in the British regular forces under the Royal Warrant for the time being in force.
7. Every volunteer called out for, and proceeding on, actual military service shall, if he is also a Government servant, give notice of the fact to his immediate superior.
- Notice to be given by volunteer in Government service.
8. Where a volunteer who is also a Government servant, or any member of the family of such a volunteer deceased, is entitled, by any other rules or regulations applicable to the case, to any pension, gratuity or compassionate allowance higher than that admissible under these rules, such higher pension, gratuity or compassionate allowance shall be payable in lieu of that admissible under these rules.
- Saving of higher pension, etc., admissible in case of volunteer in Government service.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 61.—Commander C. W. R. Hooper, Royal Indian Marine, officiating Principal Port Officer, Burma, is confirmed in the appointment, with effect from the 10th September 1903.

No. 62.—Commander W. Chandler, Royal Indian Marine, is appointed to officiate as Presidency Port Officer, Madras, *vice* Commander T. G. R. Finny, Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the 26th November 1903.

No. 63.—Commander W. Mitchell, Royal Indian Marine, officiating Deputy Conservator of the Port of Madras, is confirmed in the appointment, with effect from the 10th September 1903.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 64.—Commander T. G. R. Finny, Royal Indian Marine, Presidency Port Officer, Madras, is granted furlough out of India for 5 months and 13 days on private affairs, with effect from the 26th November 1903, under the rules contained in paragraph 130, Marine Regulations, Volume I, Part II.

No. 65.—The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant W. C. Taylor, Royal Indian Marine, (p. a) for 24 days.

E. G. BARROW, *Major-Genl.*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 11th December 1903.

Under Clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned Officers on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department between the 28th November and 11th December 1903:—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
Indian Civil Veterinary Department.	Veterinary William Hagger. Major Robert	2nd December 1903.	Bombay	...	...
121st Pioneers	Lieutenant Macaulay combe. Kenneth Wooll-	2nd December 1903.	Bombay	...	...

E. G. BARROW, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 7th December 1903.

No. 450.—Mr. G. S. Bocquet, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, is promoted from class II, grade 4, to class III, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways.

No. 451.—Mr. W. E. Meares, Superintending Engineer, 1st class, State Railways, is permitted to retire from the service of Government, under provisions of Article 650 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 14th December 1903.

No. 452.—The Honourable E. H. S. Napier, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, and Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Lucknow, is appointed to officiate as Engineer-in-Chief of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, with the rank of Officiating Superintending Engineer, until further orders.

No. 453.—Mr. P. J. Dudgeon, District Locomotive Superintendent in class II, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, on furlough, is permitted to retire from the service of Government, under the provisions of Article 650 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 21st December 1903.

No. 454.—It is hereby notified for general information that His Majesty's Secretary of State for India has sanctioned an estimate, amounting to Rs 21,44,711, for the construction of an extension of the Nilgiri Railway from Coonoor to Octacamund, a total length of 11.50 miles.

No. 455.—It is hereby notified for general information that His Majesty's Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the construction by the East Indian Railway Company, as part of their undertaking, of a chord line of railway on the 5 feet 6 inches gauge between Ondal and Sainthia, a distance of 43.62 miles.

The 8th December 1903.

No. 457.—Mr. J. R. Muirhead, Officiating District Traffic Superintendent on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, reverted to Officiating Assistant Traffic Superintendent on that Railway, with effect from the 1st November 1903.

No. 458.—Mr. M. P. W. Schembry, Assistant Traffic Superintendent in class III, grade 1 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as District Traffic Superintendent on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway in class II of that Establishment, with effect from the 1st November 1903, and until further orders.

The 10th December 1903.

No. 460.—Captain L. E. Hopkins, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, temporary rank, State Railways, has been granted leave on private affairs for 22 days under paragraph 543, Chapter V, Volume 1, of the Public Works Department Code, in extension of the 12 months' leave previously granted to him and referred to in Director of Railway Construction's Notification No. 44, dated 17th December 1903.

The 11th December 1903.

No. 461.—Mr. G. V. Martyn, Chief Engineer, 2nd class, State Railways, has been granted, by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, leave on Medical Certificate for 3 months in extension of the furlough referred to in Public Works Department, Railways, Notification No. 337, dated 8th September 1903.

No. 462.—Mr. E. W. Arundel, Superintending Engineer, 1st class (temporary rank), State Railways, and Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Assam, is granted privilege leave for 14 days combined with furlough for 14 months, under Articles 233 and 308 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 8th December 1903.

No. 463.—Mr. A. Peyton, Officiating Deputy Locomotive Superintendent, North Western Railway, reverted to his substantive rank of District Locomotive Superintendent in class II, grade 2 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the date on which he made over charge of the duties of that appointment and is transferred to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

A. BRERETON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT. IRRIGATION, ROADS AND BUILDINGS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 8th December 1903.

No. 456-T. E.—The following promotions and reversions are made in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department, with effect from the dates specified:—

Name.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
Mr. R. O. Lees	Chief Superintendent, 2nd class.	Chief Superintendent, 1st class.	Temporary	16th March 1903.
Mr. A. W. Foord	Superintendent, 1st grade	Chief Superintendent, 2nd class.	Ditto	23rd March 1903.
Mr. L. Truninger	Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.	Superintendent, 2nd grade.	Officiating	2nd April 1903.
Mr. L. Truninger	Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, and Superintendent, 2nd grade, officiating.	Ditto	Temporary	9th April 1903.
Mr. E. A. Leach	Deputy Director	Director	Officiating	Ditto.
Mr. W. S. Sharpe	Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.	Superintendent, 2nd grade.	Ditto	Ditto.
Mr. M. A. Thompson	Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.	Ditto	Ditto	11th April 1903.
Mr. G. P. Roy	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	14th June 1903.
Mr. E. A. Kenyon	Superintendent, 1st grade	Chief Superintendent, 2nd class.	Temporary	23rd June 1903.
Mr. H. S. Pike	Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.	Superintendent, 2nd grade.	Officiating	29th June 1903.
Mr. C. D. de V. Babington.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	10th July 1903.
Mr. J. M. Coode	Superintendent, 2nd grade	Superintendent, 1st grade.	Permanent	15th July 1903.

Name.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
Mr. W. S. Sharpe	Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, and Superintendent, 2nd grade, officiating.	Superintendent, 2nd grade.	Temporary	20th July 1903.
Mr. C. A. Tulloch	Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.	Ditto	Officiating	22nd July 1903.
Mr. R. O. Lees	Chief Superintendent, 1st class, temporary.	Chief Superintendent, 2nd class.	Reversion	1st August 1903.
Mr. A. W. Foord	Superintendent 1st grade, and Chief Superintendent, 2nd class, temporary.	Chief Superintendent, 1st class.	Temporary	Ditto.
Mr. H. S. Olphert	Superintendent, 1st grade	Chief Superintendent, 2nd class.	Ditto	Ditto.
Mr. M. J. O'Connell	Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, and Superintendent, 2nd grade, officiating.	Superintendent, 2nd grade.	Ditto	Ditto.
Mr. E. A. Leach	Director officiating	Deputy Director	Reversion	18th August 1903.
Mr. C. A. Tulloch	Superintendent, 2nd grade, officiating.	Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.	Ditto	Ditto.
Mr. M. A. Thompson	Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, and Superintendent, 2nd grade, officiating.	Superintendent, 2nd grade.	Temporary	Ditto.
Mr. H. S. Pike	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	12th September 1903.
Mr. G. P. Roy	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	14th September 1903.
Mr. C. D. de V. Babington.	Superintendent, 2nd grade, officiating.	Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.	Reversion	28th September 1903.
Mr. G. P. Roy	Ditto temporary	Superintendent, 2nd grade, officiating.	Ditto	Ditto.
Mr. H. S. Olphert	Chief Superintendent, 2nd class, temporary.	Superintendent, 1st grade.	Ditto	7th October 1903.
Mr. A. W. Foord	Chief Superintendent, 1st class, temporary.	Chief Superintendent, 2nd class, temporary.	Ditto	Ditto.

The 9th December 1903.

No. 459.—Mr. J. Patch, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, has been granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, leave on medical certificate for one month in extension of the leave notified in Public Works Department Notification No. 325, dated 2nd September 1903.

SIDNEY PRESTON,

Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 51.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1903.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 18th December, 1903.

No. 31.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 10 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861 (24 & 25 Vict., c. 67), and section 1 of the Indian Councils Act, 1892 (55 & 56 Vict., c. 14), the Governor General is pleased to renominate the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Bepin Krishna Bose, C.I.E., to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, with effect from the 19th instant.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

(1039)

1A

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Calcutta, the 18th December 1903.

No. 734.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's Personal Staff, with effect from the 15th instant:—

Mr. J. O. Miller, I.C.S., C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, to be Private Secretary.

MEDICAL.

The 16th December 1903.

No. 1398.—The services of Captain T. W. A. Fullerton, M.B., I.M.S. (Bengal), are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces.

The 18th December 1903.

No. 1404.—The services of Captain C. Dykes, M.B., I.M.S., are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

The 12th December 1903.

No. 1808.—The following telegram is published for general information:—

Telegram dated Pera, 9th December 1903.

From—His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Constantinople,

To—His Excellency the Viceroy.

Only medical visit and disinfection against departures from Coast between Alexandretta included and Beirut excluded.

The 18th December 1903.

No. 1845.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease in Madras City, if persons from the Bombay Presidency and the Mysore State are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Christmas fair:

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Avadi, Ambattur, Villivakkam, Perambur, Madras, Veyasarpany, Washermenpet, Rayapuram, Korrukkuppettai, Tondaiyarpettai, Tiruvottiur, Eranavur, Ennur, and Madras Beach on the Madras Railway and Pallavaram, St. Thomas' Mount, Saidapet, Kodambakkam, Chetpat, Egmore, Madras Park, Madras Fort and Madras Beach on the South Indian Railway shall be sold from the 24th to the 31st December 1903 (both days inclusive) within the Bombay Presidency and the Mysore State to any person intending or believed to be intending to proceed to the Christmas fair in Madras City.

JAILS.

The 16th December 1903.

No. 778.—The services of Mr. E. W. Payne, Superintendent of the Central Jail, Jubbulpore, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal for employment in the Jail Department, with effect from the 10th January 1904.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 18th December 1903.

No. 595.—The Reverend P. H. Crozier, a Chaplain on probation on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Establishment, reported his arrival at Calcutta on the afternoon of the 5th December 1903. His services are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 598.—In supersession of Notification No. 558 (Ecclesiastical), dated the 2nd December 1903, the Reverend E. R. Clough is appointed to be Chaplain of Nowgong, Central India.

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALS.

Calcutta, the 14th December 1903.

No. 4164—146-2.—Mr. E. Vredenburg, Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India, is promoted to be a Deputy Superintendent, with effect from 1st December 1903, consequent on the retirement of Mr. P. N. Bose, Deputy Superintendent.

J. O. MILLER,

*Secretary to the Government of India.**The 18th December 1903.*

No. 4210—35-7.—Mr. G. H. Tipper, who has been appointed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India to be an Assistant Superintendent in the Geological Survey of India, joined his appointment on the afternoon of the 5th December 1903.

J. WILSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

EMIGRATION.

The 10th December 1903.

No. 2209—3-7.—The following draft of a Notification which it is proposed to issue in exercise of the powers conferred by section 113 of the Indian Emigration Act, 1883 (XXI of 1883, as amended by X of 1902), is published, as required by sub-section (2) of the said section, for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor General in Council on or after the 15th January 1904.

2. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date fixed aforesaid will be considered by the Governor General in Council.

DRAFT NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 113 of the Indian Emigration Act, 1883 (XXI of 1883, as amended by X of 1902), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules to regulate the engagement of Natives of India under Chapter XIV of the said Act, namely:—

1. Every application under section 107 of the Act for permission to engage Natives of India to depart by sea out of India for any of the purposes specified in that section shall, besides furnishing information required on the various points referred to therein, show clearly and fully the name of the applicant, his father's name, the place of his residence and his occupation or profession.

2. If the Local Government grants the permission applied for, it shall forward to the Protector of Emigrants at the port from which the Natives of India are to embark, a copy of the application and of the order of permission passed thereon under section 108 of the Act.

3. The Protector of Emigrants shall maintain the book referred to in section 109, sub-section (2), of the Act, in the following form; and shall register therein the particulars required for the proper filling up of the form concerning each Native of India engaged, and his dependents and concerning the person engaging him:—

Register of Natives of India, and their dependents, engaged to proceed by sea out of India under the provisions of Chapter XIV of Act XXI of 1883, as amended by Act X of 1902.

REGISTRATION.		PERSONS ENGAGED.		DEPENDENTS.		PARTICULARS AND RESIDENCE OF PERSONS ENGAGED AND THEIR DEPENDENTS.								HEIRS OF PERSONS ENGAGED AND THEIR DEPENDENTS.			Country for which engaged and port of disembarkation.	TERMS OF AGREEMENT.						PERSON BY WHOM ENGAGED.						Signature mark, finger or thumb impression of the persons engaged and of their dependents.	Government Order (number and date).
Date.	Number.	Name.	Father's name.	Name.	Relationship to persons engaged.	Sex.	Age.	Caste.	Occupation.	District.	Thana, tahsil, or taluk.	Village or town.	Name and residence.	Father's name.	Relationship.	Name of ship and date fixed for departure.		Period for which engaged.	Nature of work.	Rate of wages.	Provision made for the health and comfort of the persons engaged, and their dependents, during the period of engagement.	Conditions as to repatriation at the end of the period of engagement.	Name.	Father's name.	Occupation.	District.	Thana, tahsil, or taluk.	Village or town.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	

4. The Protector of Emigrants shall, if the Local Government so directs, give to every person permitted to engage Natives of India under the provision of Chapter XIV of the Act a certificate in the following form:

Certified that _____ resident of _____ has been permitted by the Government of _____ to engage the person, or persons, named below for the purpose _____

and that the requirements of Chapter XIV of Act XXI of 1883, as amended by Act X of 1902, and of the rules thereunder, have been fulfilled.

Particulars of person, or persons, engaged, and of his, or their, dependents if any.

Name.	Father's name.	Village or town, thana, tahsil or taluk, and district of residence.	Serial number in Register.
1	2	3	4

5. If, upon the return of any Native of India after the expiry or termination of his engagement, the person who engaged him claims the release of any security which he may have furnished in pursuance of the provision of section 107, sub-section (1), sub-clause (vi), of the Act; he shall produce the Native of India with his dependents before the Protector of Emigrants at the port at which he originally embarked.

6. The Protector of Emigrants shall enter the date of return of every Native of India produced before him under rule 5, and of his dependents, if any, in the "Remarks" column of the register prescribed by rule 3, and shall question him as to the treatment which he received during the period of his engagement, and shall ascertain whether the terms of the agreement were duly observed.

7. The Protector of Emigrants shall submit a report to the Local Government of the result of every enquiry made by him under rule 6; and, after receipt of such report and such further inquiry if any) as it may think fit to make, the Local Government shall pass orders under section 110 of the Act.

Report of result of enquiry to be submitted by Protector to Government.

J. O. MILLER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The 15th December 1903.

No. 2233—36-4.—The following draft of a notification which it is proposed to issue in exercise of the powers conferred by section 80 of the Indian Emigration Act, 1883 (XXI of 1883), is published, as required by section 81 of the said Act, for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor General in Council on or after the 25th January 1904.

2. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date fixed aforesaid will be considered by the Governor General in Council.

DRAFT NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 80 of the Indian Emigration Act, 1883 (XXI of 1883), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment be made in Schedule A of the Rules as published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No. 94-E., dated the 18th March, 1886, and subsequently amended, namely:—

1. In the rule regarding "life-boats," the words "a life-jacket or belt for each oarsman and one for the cockswain, shall also be provided," shall be omitted.

2. For the rules regarding "life-jackets" and "life-buoys" the following shall be substituted:—

"*Number.*—Approved life-belts, or other similar approved articles of equal buoyancy suitable for being worn on the person, shall be carried. There shall be at least one such apparatus for each person on board the ship.

Life-belts.

"*Materials.*—An approved life-belt means a belt which does not require to be inflated before use, and which is capable of floating in fresh water for 24 hours with 15 lbs. of iron suspended from it. Life-belts should be cut out 2 inches under the arm-pits, and fitted so as to remain securely in position when put on, and the emigrants should be instructed how to wear them. When any material other than solid cork is used, it must have been specially approved by Government.

"*Position of life-belts.*—All life-belts, or other approved articles as aforesaid, shall be placed to the satisfaction of the Marine Surveyor so as to be at all times readily accessible to the persons on board for whom they are intended. They shall preferably be carried on battens fitted between the deck beams overhead, the number in each separate compartment being equivalent to the number of persons to be accommodated in that compartment. In no case shall the life-belts be carried in the hold or below the deck on which the emigrants are accommodated, nor shall they be tied together in bundles.

"*Number.*—At least one approved life-buoy shall be carried for every boat placed under davits, but not less than six in all. Two of these shall be placed on the opposite sides of the vessel, and shall each be fitted with a life-line 15 fathoms long, a float signal, and a night signal.

Life-buoys.

"*Materials.*—No life-buoy shall be stuffed with rushes, or with cork or other shavings, granulated cork, or any loose material. All cork life-buoys shall be constructed of solid cork and fitted with suitable lines, becketted and securely seized to the life-buoys, and no life-buoy shall be approved that will not float for 24 hours in fresh water with 32 lbs. of iron suspended from it. If life-buoys are not made of solid cork, the pattern and material must have been specially approved by Government. No contrivance shall be approved as a life-buoy that requires inflation before use.

"*Fastening.*—Life-buoys shall be secured in place by a toggle and becket, or by other similar method allowing of their rapid release. They shall not be lashed or seized to the rail or any other part of the vessel; but shall be kept on both sides of the upper decks, in convenient places, so as to be ready for use at a moment's notice in case of emergency.

"*Examination.*—In all cases the Marine Surveyor shall carefully examine the life-belts and life-buoys, and shall see that they meet requirements in every respect in regard to their construction, buoyancy, fittings, and material. He shall also satisfy himself that the position and manner in which they are carried are the best that can be secured.

"*Penalties.*—The Marine Surveyor shall call the attention of owners and masters to the penalties imposed under section 430 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, for omitting to provide the requisite life-saving appliances, or to keep them at all times in an efficient state and in constant readiness."

3. To the rules relating to "Signals," the following shall be added under the heading "Distress":—

"Two storm or danger signals (Holmes', or other similar make), and six smaller lights of the same description with means for attaching such signals or lights to the life-buoys."

CIVIL VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION.

The 18th December, 1903.

No. 2250—132-5.—In supersession of Notifications No. 2077 and No. 2082, dated 20th November, 1903, Veterinary Captain W. O. Dawson, Indian Civil Veterinary Department, will continue to hold the appointment of Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Rajputana, until further orders.

FORESTS.

The 18th December 1903.

No. 1457-F.—149-13.—The undermentioned officers, who have been appointed by His Majesty's Secretary of State to the Forest Department of India, are appointed to be Assistant Conservators, 2nd grade, with effect from the dates specified opposite their names, and are posted to the provinces named below:—

Mr. C. G. Trevor, Punjab	24th November 1903.
Mr. F. Canning, United Provinces	24th November 1903.
Mr. T. Carr ditto	24th November 1903.
Mr. J. Donald, Central Provinces	24th November 1903.
Mr. F. W. Collings, Burma	28th November 1903.
Mr. S. F. Hopwood, ditto	28th November 1903.
Mr. P. Tinné, Bengal	29th November 1903.
Mr. W. R. Le G. Jacob, Bengal	29th November 1903.

No. 1463-F.—188-23.—*Erratum.*—In the Notification of this Department No. 1276-F, dated the 28th October 1903, for "19th October 1903" in paragraph (iii), substitute "15th September 1903", as the date on which Mr. A. W. Blunt was appointed to officiate as Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, in charge of the Northern Circle, Central Provinces.

J. WILSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GENERAL.

The 18th December 1903.

No. 4213—251-5.—With reference to the Notification in the Home Department No. 711 (Establishment), dated 9th December 1903, Mr. J. Wilson, C.S.I., Settlement Commissioner, Punjab, is appointed Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture sub. *pro tem.* with effect from the forenoon of the 15th December 1903.

R. E. V. ARBUTHNOT,

Under Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 15th December 1903.

No. 2907 E.-C.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification, No. 2133-G., dated the 30th December 1903, Mr. S. Schmuck, Consul for Germany at Aden, resumed charge of his office on the 7th November 1903.

No. 2910 E.-C.—With reference to Notification No. 2213-E.-C., dated the 22nd September, 1903, the provisional recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Doctor Benode Behari Bonerjee as Consul for Liberia at Calcutta, has been confirmed by His Majesty's Government.

No. 2915 E.-C.—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the provisional appointment of Commendatore Cesare Biancheri as Consul General for Italy at Calcutta.

No. 2918 E.-C.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 2078-E. B., dated the 3rd September 1903, Mr. E. L. Rodgers, Consular Agent for the United States of America at Karachi, resumed charge of his office on the 17th November 1903.

The 16th December 1903.

No. 1956-G.—Major C. Archer, a Political Agent of the 2nd class, is appointed, on return from furlough, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 1st class, and is posted temporarily as Political Agent in Haraoti and Tonk.

The 18th December 1903.

No. 2947-E. C.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 831-G., dated the 15th May 1903, Mr. D. Melvor, Consul for Belgium at Karachi, has resumed charge of his office.

No. 2951-E. B.—The following Order of His Majesty in Council, which was published in the London Gazette of the 17th February 1903, is republished for general information :—

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 16th day of February, 1903.

PRESENT.

The King's Most Excellent Majesty.

Archbishop of Canterbury,
Lord President,Marquess of Londonderry.
Lord Chamberlain.

Whereas by Treaty, capitulation, grant, usage, sufferance, and other lawful means His Majesty the King has jurisdiction within the dominions of the King of Siam.

Now, therefore, His Majesty, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in this behalf by "The Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890," or otherwise in His Majesty vested, is pleased by and with the advice of His Privy Council to order, and it is hereby ordered as follows :—

PART I.—PRELIMINARY AND GENERAL.

1. This Order may be cited as "The Siam Order in Council, 1903."
2. This Order is divided into parts as follows :—

Parts.	Subject.	Articles.
I.	Preliminary and General	1—6
II.	Constitution and powers of Courts	7—25
III.	Criminal Matters	26—74
IV.	Civil Matters	75—107
V.	Procedure, Criminal and Civil	108—118
VI.	Bills of Sale	119—135
VII.	King's Regulations	136—139
VIII.	Registration	140—157
IX.	International Court	158—161
X.	Foreign Subjects and Tribunals	162—164
XI.	Miscellaneous	165—175
	Schedule of Repealed Orders	

3. In the construction of this Order the following words and expressions have the meanings hereby assigned to them, unless there be something in the subject or context repugnant thereto, that is to say :—

"Administration" means letters of administration, including the same with will annexed or granted for special or limited purposes or limited in duration.

"The Minister" means His Majesty's Minister, and includes Chargé d'Affaires or other chief Diplomatic Representative of His Majesty in Siam for the time being.

"British merchant-ship" means a merchant ship being a British ship within the meaning of "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1894."

"British subject" includes a British-protected person, that is to say, a person who either (a) is a native of any Protectorate of His Majesty, and is for the time being in Siam; or (b) by virtue of Section 15 of "The Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890," or otherwise enjoys His Majesty's protection in Siam.

"Consular district" means the district in and for which a Consular officer usually acts, or for which he may be authorised to act, for all or any of the purposes of this Order by authority of the Secretary of State.

"Consular officer" means a Consul-General, Consul, Vice-Consul, Consular Agent, or pro-Consul of His Majesty resident in Siam, including a person acting temporarily, with the approval of the Secretary of State, as or for a Consul-General, Consul, Vice-Consul, or Consular Agent of His Majesty so resident.

"Consulate" and "Consular office" refer to the Consulate and office of a Consular officer.

"The Court," except when the reference is to a particular Court, means any Court established under this Order, subject, however, to the provisions of this Order with respect to powers and local jurisdictions.

"Foreigner" means a subject or citizen of a State in amity with His Majesty, other than Siam.

"Legal practitioner" includes barrister-at-law, advocate, solicitor, Writer to the Signet, and any person possessing similar qualifications.

"Lunatic," means idiot or person of unsound mind.

"Master," with respect to any ship, includes every person (except a pilot) having command or charge of that ship.

"Month" means calendar month.

"Oath" and "affidavit," in the case of persons for the time being allowed by law to affirm or declare, instead of swearing, include affirmation and declaration, and the expression "swear," in the like case, includes affirm and declare.

"Offence" includes crime, and any act or omission punishable criminally in a summary way or otherwise.

"Office copy" means a copy made under the direction of the Court, or produced to the proper officer of the Court for examination with the original, and examined by him and sealed with the seal of the Court.

"Person" includes Corporation.

"Pounds" means pounds sterling.

"Prescribed" means prescribed by Rules of Court.

"Prosecutor" means complainant or any person appointed or allowed by the Court to prosecute.

"Proved" means shown by evidence on oath, in the form of affidavit, or other form, to the satisfaction of the Court or Consular officer acting or having jurisdiction in the matter, and "proof" means the evidence adduced in that behalf.

"Resident" means having a fixed place of abode in Siam.

"Rules of Court" means rules of Court made under the provisions of this Order.

"Secretary of State" means one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

"Ship" includes any vessel used in navigation, however propelled, with her tackle, furniture, and apparel, and any boat or other craft.

"Supreme Court" means the Supreme Court of the Straits Settlements.

"The Treasury" means the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.

"Treaty" includes any Convention, Agreement, or Arrangement, made by or on behalf of His Majesty with any State or Government, King, Chief, people, or tribe, whether His Majesty the King of Siam is or is not a party thereto.

"Will" means will, codicil, or other testamentary instrument.

Expressions used in any rules, regulations, or orders made under this Order shall, unless a contrary intention appears, have the same respective meanings as in this Order.

4. (1.) Words importing the plural or the singular may be construed as referring to one person or thing, or to more than one person or thing, and words importing the masculine as referring to the feminine (as the case may require).

(2.) Where this Order confers any power or imposes any duty, then, unless a contrary intention appears, the power may be exercised and the duty shall be performed from time to time as occasion requires.

(3.) Where this Order confers a power, or imposes a duty on, or with respect to, a holder of an office, as such, then, unless a contrary intention appears, the power may be exercised and the duty shall be performed by, or with respect to, the holder for the time being of the office or the person temporarily acting for the holder.

(4.) Where this Order confers a power to make any rules, regulations, or orders, the power shall, unless a contrary intention appears, be construed as including a power exercisable in the like manner and subject to the like consent and conditions, if any, to rescind, revoke, vary, or amend the rules, regulations, or orders.

(5.) This Article shall apply to the construction of any rules, regulations, or orders made under this Order, unless a contrary intention appears.

5 The jurisdiction conferred by this Order extends to the persons and matters following, in so far as by Treaty, grant, usage, sufferance, or other lawful means, His Majesty has jurisdiction in Siam in relation to such matters and things, that is to say:—

- (i.) British subjects, as herein defined, within the limits of this Order.
- (ii.) The property and all personal or proprietary rights and liabilities in Siam of British subjects, whether such subjects are within the said limits or not.
- (iii.) Siamese subjects and foreigners in the cases and according to the conditions specified in this Order and not otherwise.
- (iv.) Foreigners with respect to whom any State, King, Chief, or Government, whose subjects, or under whose protection they are, has by any Treaty, as herein defined or otherwise agreed with His Majesty for, or consents to, the exercise of power or authority by His Majesty.
- (v.) British ships with their boats, and the persons and property on board thereof, or belonging thereto, being within the Siamese dominions.

6. All His Majesty's jurisdiction exercisable in Siam for the hearing and determination of criminal or civil matters, or for the maintenance of order, or for the control or administration of persons or property, or in relation thereto, shall be exercised under and according to the provisions of this Order, and not otherwise.

PART II.—CONSTITUTION AND POWERS OF COURTS.

(i.) *Court for Siam.*

7.—(1.) There shall be a Court styled "His Britannic Majesty's Court for Siam (in this Order referred to as the Court for Siam, and comprised in the term "the Court").

(2.) Subject to the provisions of this Order, there shall be one Judge of the Court for Siam, who shall be appointed by His Majesty, by warrant under His Royal Sign Manual.

He shall be at the time of his appointment a member of the Bar of England, Scotland, or Ireland, of not less than five years' standing.

(3.) The Judge may hold a Commission from His Majesty as Consul-General or Consul.

(4.) There shall be attached to the Court for Siam a Registrar, a Marshal, and so many officers and clerks under such designations as the Secretary of State thinks fit.

(5.) In case of the death, illness, or other incapacity, or of the absence or intended absence from the Consular district of Bangkok of the Judge, the Minister may, if he thinks fit, appoint as Acting or Assistant Judge either the Consul at Bangkok or a person qualified to be appointed Judge.

(6.) The Secretary of State may temporarily attach to the Court for Siam such persons, being Consular officers, as he thinks fit.

(7.) Persons attached to the Court under this Article shall discharge such duties and exercise such powers in connection with the Court as may be prescribed by Rules of Court, or as the Judge, with the approval of the Secretary of State, may direct.

8. The Court for Siam shall have seal, bearing the style of the Court and such device as the Secretary of State approves, but the seal in use in the District Court at Bangkok at the commencement of this Order shall continue to be used until a new seal is provided.

(ii.) *District Courts.*

9.—(1.) Every Consular officer, with such exceptions (if any) as the Secretary of State thinks fit to make, shall for and in his own Consular district hold and form a Court, in this Order referred to as a District Court.

(2.) Every District Court shall be styled "His Britannic Majesty's District Court at" (or as the case may be).

(3.) Every District Court shall, with the approval of the Court for Siam, appoint a competent person, or persons, to perform such duties and to exercise such powers as are by this order and any rules of Court imposed and conferred upon the Registrar and Mar. shall, and any person so appointed shall perform such duties and exercise such powers accordingly.

(iii.) *Supreme Court.*

10.—(1.) The Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction under this Order.

(2.) The appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court shall be exercised by the full Supreme Court sitting in the Straits Settlements in such manner and according to such procedure as, subject to the provisions of this Order, the Supreme Court from time to time, by Rules of Court or otherwise, may direct.

(3.) Judgments or orders of the Supreme Court, in the exercise of its appellate jurisdiction, shall be certified by the Supreme Court to the Court for Siam or, when the appeal is from the judgment or order of the Supreme Court acting in Siam or in the Straits Settlements, then to such Court in Siam as the Supreme Court thinks fit, and (subject to any appeal to His Majesty in Council) that Court may and shall execute and give effect to the same in like manner as to its own judgments or orders.

(4.) Except as provided by this Order the Supreme Court shall not exercise any control over a Court in Siam, whether by way of mandamus, prohibition, certiorari, writ of *habeas corpus*, or otherwise.

11. The Supreme Court shall, for the purposes of this Order, have original jurisdiction as follows :—

- (1.) When, under this Order, a person accused of an offence is sent for trial to the Straits Settlements, the Supreme Court shall have the like jurisdiction, and may proceed in the same manner as if the offence had been committed in the Straits Settlements, except that the criminality of the act charged and the punishment to be inflicted must be determined according to the law applicable under the Order in Siam.
- (2.) On the request of the Minister (made with the consent of the Government of the King of Siam), the Supreme Court may exercise in Siam in relation to any civil or criminal matter any original jurisdiction which can be exercised by the Court for Siam, and all the provisions of this Order shall apply accordingly (*mutatis mutandis*), and any appeal shall be to the full Supreme Court.
- (3.) On the like request made with the like consent, the Supreme Court may hear and determine at Bangkok, or elsewhere in Siam, any criminal case which could under this Order be sent for trial to the Straits Settlements, and for that purpose shall have the like jurisdiction and may proceed in the same manner as nearly as may be as if it were trying the same case in the Straits Settlements, or as if it were the Court for Siam trying in Siam a criminal case within the jurisdiction of a District Court.
- (4.) The Supreme Court may hear and determine within the Straits Settlements any civil case arising in Siam, with the consent of the parties and of the Minister, and for that purpose may adopt any procedure proper either in the Straits Settlements or in Siam. In such case any appeal shall be to the full Supreme Court.
- (5.) For the purposes of the exercise of original jurisdiction under this Article, such Judge or Judges of the Supreme Court as the Chief Justice of the Straits Settlements from time to time nominates, shall exercise the powers of the Supreme Court.
- (6.) Every Court in Siam may and shall, according to its powers, execute, enforce, and give effect to any judgment or order of the Supreme Court in the exercise of its original jurisdiction, and may and shall, for the purposes of anything to be done preliminary to a sitting of the Supreme Court—as, for instance, the summoning of a jury, or of assessors, or of witnesses—exercise (*mutatis mutandis*) all the powers which such Court has for any purpose under this Order in a case or matter pending before itself.

(iv.) *Powers of Courts.*

12. All His Majesty's jurisdiction, civil and criminal, including any jurisdiction by this Order conferred expressly on a District Court, shall for and within the district of the Consulate of Bangkok, be vested exclusively in the Court for Siam as its ordinary original jurisdiction.

13. All His Majesty's jurisdiction, civil and criminal, not under this Order vested exclusively in the Court for Siam, shall to the extent and in the manner provided by this Order be vested in the District Courts.

14. The Court for Siam shall have in all matters, civil and criminal, an original jurisdiction, concurrent with the jurisdiction of the several District Courts, to be exercised subject and according to the provisions of this Order.

15. The Court for Siam shall ordinarily sit at Bangkok ; but may, on emergency, sit at any other place in Siam, and may at any time transfer its ordinary sittings to any such place as the Secretary of State approves. Under this Article the Judge and an Assistant Judge may, sit at the same time at different places, and each sitting shall be deemed to be a sitting of the Court for Siam.

16. The Judge of the Court for Siam may visit in a magisterial or judicial capacity any place in Siam, and there inquire of, or hear and determine, any case, civil or criminal, and may examine any records or other documents in any District Court, and give directions as to the keeping thereof.

17. Where any case, civil or criminal, commenced in a District Court, appears to that Court to be beyond its jurisdiction, or to be one which for any other reason ought to be tried in the Court for Siam, the District Court shall report the case to the Court for Siam for directions.

18. The Court for Siam may of its own motion, or upon the report of a District Court or on the application of any party concerned, require any case, civil or criminal, pending in any District Court to be transferred to, or tried in the Court for Siam, or may direct in what Court and in what mode, subject to the provisions of this Order, any such case shall be tried.

19. The Court for Siam and each District Court, shall, in the exercise of every part of its jurisdiction, be a Court of Record.

20. Every District Court shall execute any writ or order issuing from the Court for Siam and shall take security from any person named in a writ or order for his appearance personally or by attorney, and shall, in default of security being given, or when the Court for Siam so orders, send the person in custody to Bangkok.

21. The Court for Siam and each District Court shall be auxiliary to one another in all particulars relative to the administration of justice, civil or criminal.

22. Subject to the provisions of this Order, criminal and civil cases may be tried as follows :—

(a) In the case of the Court for Siam by the Court itself, or by the Court with a jury, or with Assessors.

(b) In the case of a District Court by the Court itself, or by the Court with Assessors.

23.—(1.) Notwithstanding anything in this Order, the Court shall not exercise any jurisdiction in any proceeding whatsoever over the Minister, or over his official or other residences, or his official or other property.

(2.) Notwithstanding anything in this Order, the Court shall not exercise, except with the consent of the Minister, signified in writing to the Court, any jurisdiction in any proceeding over any person attached to or being a member of, or in the service of, the Legation.

(3.) If in any case under this Order it appears to the Court that the attendance of the Minister, or of any person attached to or being a member of the Legation, or being in the service of the Legation, to give evidence before the Court is requisite in the interest of justice, the Court may address to the Minister a request in writing for such attendance.

(4.) A person attending to give evidence before the Court shall not be compelled or allowed to give any evidence or produce any document, if, in the opinion of the Minister, signified by him personally or in writing to the Court, the giving or production thereof would be injurious to His Majesty's service.

(v.) *Jurors and Assessors.*

24.—(1.) Every male resident subject—being of the age of 21 years or upwards—having a competent knowledge of the English language—having or earning a gross income (as such rate as may be fixed by Rules of Court)—not having been attainted of treason or felony, or convicted of any crime that is infamous (unless he has obtained a free pardon)—and not being under outlawry—shall be qualified to serve on a jury.

(2.) All persons so qualified shall be liable so to serve except the following :—

Persons in His Majesty's Diplomatic, Consular, or other Civil Service, in actual employment ;

Officers, clerks, keepers of prisons, messengers, and other persons attached to or in the service of the Court ;

Officers and others on full pay in His Majesty's navy or army, or in actual employment in the service of any Department connected therewith ;

Persons holding appointments in the civil, naval, or military service of Siam ;

Clergymen and ministers in the actual discharge of professional duties ;

Legal practitioners in actual practice ;

Physicians, surgeons, and apothecaries in actual practice ;

Persons who are over 60 years of age, or are disabled by mental or bodily infirmity.

(3.) A jury shall consist of five jurors.

(4.) In criminal cases tried with a jury, the verdict of the jury must be unanimous. In civil cases the verdict must be unanimous unless the parties otherwise agree.

(5.) No challenge shall be allowed except for cause shown to the satisfaction of the Court.

(6.) No grand jury shall be summoned.

(7.) Where there is to be a hearing with a jury, the Court shall summon so many of the persons comprised in the jury list, not fewer than nine, as seem requisite.

(8.) Any person failing to attend, according to the summons, shall be deemed guilty of a contempt of Court, and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £10.

(9.) Any such fine shall not be levied until after the expiration of fourteen days. The proper officer of the Court shall forthwith give to the person fined notice in writing of the imposition of the fine, and require him within six days after receipt of the notice to file an affidavit excusing non-attendance (if he desire to do so). The Court shall consider the affidavit, and may, if it seems proper, remit the fine.

25.—(1.) An Assessor shall be a competent and impartial subject of good repute, resident in the district of the particular Court, and nominated and summoned by the Court for the purpose of acting as Assessor.

(2.) In the Court for Siam there may be one Assessor or two Assessors, as the Court thinks fit.

(3.) In a District Court there shall ordinarily not be fewer than two, and not more than four, Assessors. Where, however, by reason of local circumstances, the Court is able to obtain the presence of one Assessor only, the Court may, if it thinks fit, sit with one Assessor only, and where, for like reasons, the Court is not able to obtain the presence of an Assessor, the Court may, if it thinks fit, sit without an Assessor, the Court in every case recording in the Minutes its reasons for sitting with one Assessor only or without an Assessor.

(4.) An Assessor shall not have any voice in the decision of the Court in any case, civil or criminal ; but an Assessor dissenting, in a civil case, from any decision of the Court, or, in a criminal case, from any decision of the Court of the conviction or the amount of punishment awarded, may record in the Minutes his dissent, and the grounds thereof, and shall be entitled to receive, without payment, a certified copy of the Minutes.

(5.) If any person summoned to act as Assessor fails, without lawful excuse, to attend at the trial, or at any adjournment thereof, or to continue to serve throughout the trial, he shall be liable, under a summary order of the Court, to a fine not exceeding £10, to be levied by attachment and sale of his goods within the district, and in default of recovery thereby of the fine to be imprisoned for any time not exceeding six days, if the fine is not sooner paid.

PART III.—CRIMINAL MATTERS.

26.—(1.) Except as regards offences made or declared such by this or any other Order relating to Siam, or by any Rules or Regulations made under any such Order :—

Any act that would not by a Court of Justice having criminal jurisdiction in England be deemed an offence in England, shall not, in the exercise of criminal jurisdiction under this Order, be deemed an offence or be the subject of any criminal proceeding under this Order.

(2.) Subject to the provisions of this Order, criminal jurisdiction under this Order shall, as far as circumstances admit, be exercised on the principles of, and in conformity with, English law for the time being, and with the powers vested in the Courts of Justice and Justices of the Peace in England, according to their respective jurisdiction and authority.

Local Jurisdiction in Criminal Matters.

27. Every Court may cause to be summoned or arrested, and brought before it, any person subject to, and being within the limits of, its jurisdiction, and accused of having committed an offence cognizable under this Order and may deal with the accused according to the jurisdiction of the Court and in conformity with the provisions of this Order.

28. For the purposes of criminal jurisdiction every offence and cause of complaint committed or arising within the limits of this Order shall be deemed to have been committed or to have arisen, either in the place where the same actually was committed or arose, or in any place where the person charged or complained of happens to be at the time of the institution or commencement of the charge or complaint.

29. Where a person charged with an offence escapes or removes from the Consular district within which the offence was committed, and is found within another Consular district, the Court within whose district he is found may proceed in the case to trial and punishment, or to preliminary examination (as the case may require), in like manner as if the offence had been committed in its own district ; or may, on the requisition, or with the consent of the Court within whose district the offence was committed, send him in custody to that Court, or require him to give security for his surrender to that Court, there to answer the charge, and to be dealt with according to law.

Where any person is to be so sent in custody, a warrant shall be issued by the Court within whose district he is found, and that warrant shall be sufficient authority to any person to whom it is directed to receive and detain the person therein named, and to carry him to and deliver him up to the Court within whose district the offence was committed, according to the warrant.

30.—(1.) In the cases of murder or manslaughter if either the death, or the criminal act which wholly or partly caused the death, happened within the jurisdiction of a Court acting under this order, that Court shall have the like jurisdiction over any British subject who is charged either as the principal offender, or as accessory before the fact to murder or as accessory after the fact to murder or manslaughter, as if both the criminal act and the death had happened within that jurisdiction.

(2.) In the case of any offence committed on the high seas, or within the Admiralty jurisdiction, by any British subject on board a British ship, or on board a foreign ship to which he did not belong, the Court shall, subject to the provisions of this Order, have jurisdiction as if the offence had been committed within the jurisdiction of that Court. In cases tried under this Article no different sentence can be passed from the sentence which could be passed in England if the offence were tried there.

(3.) The foregoing provisions of this Article shall be deemed to be adaptations, for the purposes of this Order and of "The Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890," of the following enactments, that is to say :—

"The Admiralty Offences (Colonial) Act, 1849."

"The Admiralty Offences (Colonial) Act, 1860."

"The Merchant Shipping Act, 1894," section 686.

Apprehension and Custody of Accused persons.

31.—(1.) Where a person charged with an offence is arrested on a warrant issuing out of any Court, he shall be brought before the Court within forty-eight hours after the execution of the warrant, unless in any case circumstances unavoidably prevent his being brought before the Court within that time, which circumstances shall be recorded in the Minutes.

(2.) In every case, he shall be brought before the Court as soon as circumstances reasonably admit, and the time and circumstances shall be recorded in the Minutes.

32.—(1.) Where an accused person is in custody, he shall not be remanded at any time for more than seven days, unless circumstances appear to that Court to make it necessary or proper that he should be remanded for a longer time, which circumstances and the time of remand, shall be recorded in the Minutes.

(2.) In no case shall a remand be for more than fourteen days at one time, unless in case of illness of the accused or other case of necessity.

33. Where the Court issues a summons or warrant against any person on complaint of an offence committed on board of, or in relation to a British ship, then, if it appears to the Court that the interests of public justice so require ; that Court may issue a warrant or order for the detention of the ship, and may cause the ship to be detained accordingly until the charge is heard and determined, and the order of the Court thereon is fully executed, or for such shorter time as the Court thinks fit ; and the Court shall have power to make all such orders as appears to it necessary or proper for carrying this provision into effect.

34.—(1.) Every District Court shall execute any writ or order issuing from the Court for Siam, and shall take security from any person named in a writ or order for his appearance personally or by attorney, and shall, in default of security being given, or when the Court for Siam so orders, send the person on board one of His Majesty's vessels of war to Bangkok, or such other port as may be named in the order, or, if no vessel of war is available, then on board some British or other fit vessel.

(2.) The order of the Court shall be sufficient authority to the commander or master of the vessel to receive and detain the person, and deliver him up at the port named according to the order.

35.—(1.) The Court may, in its discretion, admit to bail a person charged with any of the following offences, namely :—

Any felony.

Riot.

Assault on any officer in the execution of his duty, or on any person acting in his aid.

Neglect or breach of duty by an officer.

But a person charged with treason or murder shall not be admitted to bail except by the Court for Siam.

(2.) In all other cases the Court shall admit the accused to bail unless the Court, having regard to the circumstances, sees good reason to the contrary, which reason shall be recorded in the Minutes.

(3.) The Court for Siam may admit a person to bail, although a District Court has not thought fit to do so.

(4.) The accused who is to be admitted to bail, either on remand or on or after trial ordered, shall produce such surety or sureties as, in the opinion of the Court, will be sufficient to insure his appearance as and when required, and shall with him or them enter into a recognizance accordingly.

Trial with Jury or Assessors.

36.—(1.) When the offence charged is treason or murder, the case must be tried with a jury before the Court for Siam, or under the provisions of this Order before the Supreme Court.

(2.) In each of the two following cases, namely:—

(i) Where the offence charged is rape, arson, housebreaking, robbery with violence, forgery or perjury; or,

(ii) Where the offence charged is any other than aforesaid, but it appears to the Court at any time before the trial, the opinion of the Court being recorded in the Minutes, that the offence charged, if proved, would not be adequately punished by imprisonment for three months with hard labour, or by a fine of £20, or both such imprisonment and fine—

The charge shall be triable with a jury or assessors (according to the provisions of this Order applicable to the Court); but may, with the consent of the accused, be tried without assessors or jury. In the Court for Siam, when the accused does not so consent, the charge shall be tried with a jury, unless the Court is of opinion that a jury cannot be obtained.

(3.) The Court for Siam may, for any special reason, direct that any case shall be tried with assessors or a jury, and a District Court may, for any special reason, direct that any case shall be tried with assessors. In each such case the special reason shall be recorded in the Minutes.

37.—(1.) Where an accused person is ordered to be tried before a Court with a jury, or with assessors, he shall be tried as soon after the making of the order as circumstances reasonably admit.

(2.) As long notice of the time of trial as circumstances reasonably admit shall be given to him in writing, under the seal of the Court, which notice, and the time thereof, shall be recorded in the Minutes.

38.—(1.) The Court for Siam shall, when required by the Secretary of State, send to him a report of the sentence of the Court in any case tried before that Court with a jury or assessors, with a copy of the Minutes and notes of evidence, and with any observations which the Court thinks fit to make.

(2.) Every District Court shall, in accordance with Rules of Court, send to the Court a report of the sentence of the Court in every case tried by that Court with assessors, with such Minutes, notes of evidence, and other documents as such Rules may direct, and with any observations which the District Court thinks fit to make.

Summary Trial.

39. Where the complaint discloses an offence which is not required to be heard on a charge, and the Court does not think fit to direct it to be heard on a charge, the accused may be tried summarily on the complaint: Provided that no greater punishment shall be imposed than imprisonment for three months or a fine of £20, or both.

Preliminary Examination.

40.—(1.) Where the accused is before the Court, and it appears to the Court that the complaint discloses an offence—

(a) Which ought to be tried in or reported to another Court; or

(b) Which ought to be tried before the same Court with a jury or assessors;

the Court shall proceed to make a preliminary examination in the prescribed manner.

(2.) Where the case is to be tried in or reported to another Court, the Court shall, on the conclusion of the preliminary examination, bind by recognizance the prosecutor and

every witness to appear at the trial to prosecute, or to prosecute and give evidence, or to give evidence (as the case may be), and shall forthwith send the depositions with a minute of other evidence (if any) and a report, to the Court before which the trial is to take place.

41. Where a British subject is charged with the commission of an offence the cognizance whereof appertains to the Court and it is expedient that the offence be inquired of, tried, determined, and punished within His Majesty's dominions elsewhere than in England, the accused may (under "The Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890," section 6) be sent for trial to Singapore.

The Court for Siam may, where it appears so expedient, by warrant under the hand of the Judge and the seal of the Court, cause the accused to be sent for trial to Singapore accordingly.

The warrant shall be sufficient authority to any person to whom it is directed to receive and detain the person therein named and to carry him to and deliver him up at Singapore according to the warrant.

Where any person is to be so sent to Singapore, the Court before which he is charged shall take the preliminary examination, and shall bind over such of the proper witnesses as are British subjects in their own recognizances to appear and give evidence on the trial.

42.—(1) If a British subject, having appeared as prosecutor or witness at a preliminary examination, refuses to enter into a recognizance to appear at the trial to prosecute or give evidence, the Court may send him to prison, there to remain until after the trial, unless in the meantime he enters into a recognizance.

(2) But if afterwards, from want of sufficient evidence or other cause, the accused is discharged, the Court shall order that the person imprisoned for so refusing be also discharged.

(3) Where the prosecutor or witness is not a British subject, the Court may require him either to enter into a recognizance or to give other security for his attendance at the trial, and if he fails to do so may, in its discretion, dismiss the charge.

(4) Subject to Rules of Court made under this Order, the Court may order payment of the reasonable expenses of any complainant or witness attending before the Court on the trial of any criminal case by a jury or with assessors, and also of the reasonable expenses of the jury or assessors.

Charges.

43.—(1) Every accused person, unless tried summarily, shall be tried upon a charge, which shall state the offence charged, with such particulars as to the time and place of the alleged offence, and the person (if any) against whom or the thing (if any) in respect of which it was committed, as are reasonably sufficient to give the accused notice of the matter with which he is charged.

(2) The fact that a charge is made is equivalent to a statement that every legal condition required by law to constitute the offence charged was fulfilled in the particular case.

(3) Where the nature of the case is such that the particulars above mentioned do not give such sufficient notice as aforesaid, the charge shall also contain such particulars of the manner in which the alleged offence was committed as will give such sufficient notice.

(4) For the purposes of the application of any Statute law, a charge framed under the provisions of this Order shall be deemed to be an indictment.

44. For every distinct offence of which any person is accused there shall be a separate charge, and every such charge shall be tried separately, except in the cases following, that is to say:—

(a) Where a person is accused of more offences than one of the same kind committed within the space of twelve months from the first to the last of such offences, he may be charged with, and tried at one trial for, any number of them not exceeding three.

(b) If in one series of acts so connected together as to form the same transaction more offences than one are committed by the same person, he may be charged with and tried at one trial for every such offence.

(c) If the acts alleged constitute an offence falling within two or more definitions or descriptions of offences in any law or laws, the accused may be charged with, and tried at one trial for, each of such offences.

(d) If several acts constitute several offences, and also when combined, a different offence, the accused may be charged with, and tried at one trial for, the offence constituted by such acts when combined, or one or more of the several offences, but in the latter case shall not be punished with more

severe punishment than the Court which tries him could award for any one of those offences.

- (e) If a single act or series of acts is of such a nature that it is doubtful which of several offences the facts which can be proved will constitute, the accused may be charged with having committed all or any, of such offences and any number of such charges may be tried at once; or he may be charged in the alternative with having committed some one of the offences; and if it appears in evidence that he has committed a different offence for which he might have been charged, he may be convicted of that offence, although not charged with it.

45. When more persons than one are accused of the same offence or of different offences committed in the same transaction, or when one is accused of committing an offence and another of abetting or attempting to commit that offence, they may be charged and tried together or separately, as the Court thinks fit.

46—(1) The Court, if sitting with a jury or assessors, may alter any charge at any time before the verdict of the jury is returned or the opinions of the assessors are expressed; if sitting without jury or assessors, at any time before judgment is pronounced.

(2) Every such alteration shall be read and explained to the accused.

(3) If the altered charge is such that proceeding with the trial immediately is likely in the opinion of the Court, to prejudice the accused or the prosecutor, the Court may adjourn the trial for such period as may be necessary.

47—(1) No error or omission in stating either the offence or the particulars shall be regarded at any stage of the case as material, unless the accused was misled by such error or omission.

(2) When the facts alleged in certain particulars are proved and constitute an offence, and the remaining particulars are not proved, the accused may be convicted of the offence constituted by the facts proved, although not charged with it.

(3) When a person is charged with an offence, and the evidence proves either the commission of a minor offence or an attempt to commit the offence charged, he may be convicted of the minor offence or of the attempt.

48—(1) If the accused has been previously convicted of any offence, and it is intended to prove such conviction for the purpose of affecting the punishment which the Court is competent to award, the fact, date, and place of the previous conviction shall be stated in the charge.

(2) If such statement is omitted, the Court may add it at any time before sentence is passed.

(3) The part of the charge stating the previous convictions shall not be read out in Court nor shall the accused be asked whether he has been previously convicted, as alleged in the charge, unless and until he has either pleaded guilty to, or been convicted of, the subsequent offence.

(4) If he pleads guilty to, or is convicted of, the subsequent offence, he shall then be asked whether he has been previously convicted, as alleged in the charge.

(5) If he answers that he has been so previously convicted, the Court may proceed to pass sentence on him accordingly; but, if he denies that he has been so previously convicted, or refuses to, or does not, answer the question, the Court shall then inquire concerning the previous conviction, and in that case (where the trial is by jury) it shall not be necessary to swear the jurors again.

Punishments.

49. The powers of the Courts with respect to punishments are limited as follows:—

- (1) The Court for Siam may award in respect of an offence any punishment which, may in respect of a similar offence be awarded in England; provided that (a) imprisonment with hard labour shall be substituted for penal servitude, and (b) the Court for Siam shall not award a fine exceeding £500; or, in case of a continuing offence, in addition to imprisonment or fine, or both, a fine not exceeding £1 for each day during which the offence continues after conviction.

- (2) A District Court may award imprisonment not exceeding twelve months, with or without hard labour, and with or without a fine not exceeding £100; or a fine not exceeding £100, without imprisonment.

(3) But nothing in this article shall be deemed to empower any Court to award for any offence any punishment not authorized by law in relation to that offence.

50.—(1.) If any person is guilty of an offence against this Order, not distinguished as a grave offence against this Order, he is liable, on summary conviction—

- (i) To a fine not exceeding £5, without any imprisonment; or
(ii) To imprisonment not exceeding one month, without fine; or
(iii) To imprisonment not exceeding fourteen days, with a fine not exceeding £2.

(2.) Imprisonment under this Article is without hard labour.

51.—(1.) If any person is guilty of an offence against this order, distinguished as a grave offence against this Order, he is liable, on summary conviction—

- (i.) To a fine not exceeding £10, without imprisonment; or
- (ii.) To imprisonment not exceeding two months, without fine; or
- (iii.) To imprisonment not exceeding one month, with a fine not exceeding £5.

(2.) Imprisonment under this Article is, in the discretion of the Court, with or without hard labour.

52.—(1.) The Court may, if it thinks fit, order a person convicted of an assault to pay to the person assaulted by way of damages any sum not exceeding £10.

(2.) Damages so ordered to be paid may be either in addition to or in lieu of a fine and shall be recoverable in like manner as a fine.

(3.) Payment of such damages shall be a defence to an action for the assault.

53.—(1.) The Court may, if it thinks fit, order a person convicted before it to pay all or part of the expenses of his prosecution, or of his imprisonment or other punishment, or of both, the amount being specified in the order.

(2.) Where it appears to the Court that the charge is malicious, or frivolous and vexatious, the Court may, if it thinks fit, order the complainant to pay all or part of the expenses of the prosecution, the amount being specified in the order.

(3.) In these respective cases the Court may, if it thinks fit, order that the whole or such portion as the Court thinks fit, of the expenses so paid be paid over to the complainant or to the accused (as the case may be).

(4.) In all cases the reasons of the Court for making any such order, or for refusing it if applied for, shall be recorded in the Minutes.

54. Where any person is sentenced to suffer the punishment of death, the Judge of the Court for Siam shall forthwith send a report of the sentence, with a copy of the Minutes of Proceedings and notes of evidence in the case, and with any observations he thinks fit, to His Majesty's Minister.

The sentence shall not be carried into execution without the direction of His Majesty's Minister in writing under his hand.

In any such case, if His Majesty's Minister does not direct that the sentence of death be carried into execution, he shall direct what punishment in lieu of the punishment of death is to be inflicted on the person convicted, and the person convicted shall be liable to be so punished accordingly.

55.—(1.) The Court for Siam may by general order, approved by the Secretary of State, prescribe the manner in which and the prisons in Siam at which punishments passed by any Court or otherwise awarded under this Order are to be carried into execution.

(2.) The warrant of any Court shall be sufficient authority to any person to whom it is directed to receive and detain the person therein named in any prison so prescribed.

56.—(1.) Where an offender is sentenced to imprisonment, and the Court for Siam thinks it expedient that the sentence be carried into effect within His Majesty's dominions, and the offender is accordingly, under section 7 of "The Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890," sent for imprisonment to a place in His Majesty's dominions, the place shall be either Singapore, or a place in some other part of His Majesty's dominions, the Government whereof consents that offenders may be sent thither under this Article.

(2.) The Court for Siam may, by warrant under the hand of a Judge and the seal of the Court, cause the offender to be sent to Singapore or other such place as aforesaid, in order that the sentence may be there carried into effect accordingly.

(3.) The warrant shall be sufficient authority to any person to whom it is directed to receive and detain the person therein named, and to carry him to and deliver him up at the place named, according to the warrant.

57.—(1.) The Court for Siam may, if it thinks fit, report to the Secretary of State recommending a mitigation or remission of any punishment awarded by any Court, and thereupon the punishment may be mitigated or remitted by the Secretary of State.

(2.) Nothing in this Order shall affect His Majesty's prerogative of pardon.

Inquests.

58.—(1.) The Court shall have and discharge all the powers, rights, and duties appertaining to the office of Coroner in England, in relation, not only to the deaths of British subjects happening in the district of the Court, but also to deaths of any persons having happened at sea on board British ships arriving in the district, and to deaths of British subjects having happened at sea on board foreign ships so arriving, provided as follows:—

(a.) Where a British subject is charged with causing the death, the Court may, without holding an inquest, proceed forthwith with the preliminary examination.

- (b) Where a British subject is not charged with causing the death, the Court shall, without any jury, hold an inquest, taking the depositions of those who know the facts. If, during or after the inquest, a British subject is so charged, the depositions shall be read over in the presence of the witnesses and of the accused, who shall be entitled to cross-examine each witness, and the procedure shall be as in other cases of preliminary examination. If, after the inquest, the Court does not see fit to cause any person to be charged, the Court shall certify its opinion of the cause of the death. When the inquest is held by a District Court, the certificate and the depositions shall be sent forthwith to the Court for Siam, and that Court may give any directions which may seem proper in the circumstances.

(2.) In this Article the expression "the Court" includes the Registrar of the Court for Siam.

Statutory and other Offences.

59. Any act which, if done in the United Kingdom, or in a British possession, would be an offence against any of the following Statutes of the Imperial Parliament or Orders in Council, that is to say—

"The Merchandise Marks Act, 1887;"

"The Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks Acts, 1883 to 1888;"

Any Act, Statute, or Order in Council for the time being in force relating to copyright or to inventions, designs, or trade-marks;

Any Statute amending, or substituted for, any of the above mentioned Statutes;

Shall, if done by a British subject in Siam, be punishable as a grave offence against this Order, whether such act is done in relation to any property or right of a British subject, or of a foreigner, or native, or otherwise howsoever;

Provided—

- (1.) That a copy of any such Statute or Order in Council shall be published in the public office of the Consulate at Bangkok, and shall be there open for inspection by any person at all reasonable times: and a person shall not be punished under this Article for anything done before the expiration of one month after such publication, unless the person offending is proved to have had express notice of the Statute or Order in Council.

- (2.) That a prosecution by or on behalf of a prosecutor who is not a British subject shall not be entertained unless the Court is satisfied that effectual provision exists for the punishment in Consular or other Courts in Siam of similar acts committed by the subjects of the State or Power of which such prosecutor is a subject, in relation to, or affecting the interests of, British subjects.

60.—(1.) If a British subject—

- (i.) Smuggles, or attempts to smuggle, out of Siam any goods on exportation whereof a duty is payable to the Siamese Government;
- (ii.) Imports or exports, or attempts to import or export, into or out of Siam any goods, intending or attempting to evade payment of duty payable thereon to the Siamese Government;
- (iii.) Imports or exports, or attempts to import or export, into or out of Siam any goods the importation or exportation whereof, into or out of Siam, is prohibited by law;
- (iv.) Without a proper license, sells, or attempts to sell, or offers for sale, in Siam any goods whereof the Siamese Government has by law a monopoly;

In each of the four cases aforesaid he shall be guilty of a grave offence against this Order.

(2.) Where a person is charged with such an offence as in this Article is mentioned, the Court may seize the goods in relation to which the alleged offence was committed, and may hold the same until after the hearing of the charge.

(3.) If a person so charged is convicted, then those goods, whether they have been so seized or not, shall be forfeited to His Majesty the King, and the Court shall dispose of them as the Court thinks fit.

61. (1.) If any British subject, without His Majesty's authority, proof whereof shall lie on the party accused, does any of the following things, that is to say:—

- (a) Levies war or takes any part in any operation of war against, or aids or abets any person in carrying on war, insurrection, or rebellion against the Government of Siam; or

- (b) Takes part in any operation of war in the service of the Government of Siam against any persons engaged in carrying on war, insurrection, or rebellion against that Government, he shall be guilty of an offence against this Order, and, on conviction thereof, shall be liable to imprisonment, with or without

hard labour, for any term not exceeding two years, and with or without a fine not exceeding £500, or to a fine not exceeding £500 without imprisonment.

(2.) In addition to any such punishment every conviction under the provisions of this Article shall of itself, and without further proceedings, make the person convicted liable to deportation, and the Court may order him to be deported from Siam in manner provided by this Order.

(3.) An offence against this Article shall not be tried except in the Court for Siam.

62. Any British subject being in Siam may be proceeded against, tried, and punished under this Order for piracy wherever committed.

If a person accused of piracy is brought before a District Court, that Court shall report the case to the Court for Siam and the Court for Siam shall thereupon direct in what mode and when the case shall be heard and determined, and the case shall be heard and determined accordingly.

63. (1.) Where, by agreement among the Diplomatic or Consular Representatives in Siam of foreign States, or some of them, in conjunction with the Siamese authorities, Sanitary, or Police, or Port, or Game, or other Regulations are established, and the same, as far as they affect British subjects, are approved by the Secretary of State, the Court may, subject and according to the provisions of this Order, entertain any complaint made against a British subject for a breach of those Regulations, and may enforce payment of any fine incurred by that subject or person in respect of that breach, in like manner, as nearly as may be, as if that breach were by this Order declared to be an offence against this Order.

(2.) In any such case the fine recovered shall be disposed of and applied in such manner (if any) as may be provided by those Regulations, or otherwise in like manner as other fines recovered under this Order.

64. Every person subject to the criminal jurisdiction of the Court who prints, publishes, or offers for sale any printed or written newspaper or other publication containing matter calculated to excite tumult or disorder, or to excite enmity between His Majesty's subjects and the Government of Siam, or between that Government and its subjects, shall be guilty of a grave offence against this Order, and may, in addition to, or in lieu of, any other punishment, be ordered to give security for good behaviour, and in default thereof, or on a further conviction for the like offence, he may be ordered to be deported.

An offence against this Article shall not be tried in a District Court.

65. (1.) If a British subject—

(i.) Publicly derides, mocks, or insults any religion established or observed within Siam; or

(ii.) Publicly offers insult to any religious service, feast, or ceremony established or kept in any part of those dominions, or to any place of worship, tomb, or sanctuary belonging to any religion established or observed within those dominions, or belonging to the ministers or professors thereof; or

(iii.) Publicly and wilfully commits any act tending to bring any religion established or observed within those dominions, or its ceremonies, mode of worship, or observances, into hatred, ridicule or contempt, and thereby to provoke a breach of the public peace;

he shall be guilty of an offence, and, on conviction thereof, liable to imprisonment not exceeding two years, with or without hard labour, and with or without a fine not exceeding £50, or to a fine alone not exceeding £50.

(2.) Notwithstanding anything in this Order, every charge under this Article shall be heard and determined by the Court alone, without jury or Assessors, and any district Court shall have power to impose the punishment aforesaid.

(3.) Consular officers shall take such precautionary measures as seem to them proper and expedient for the prevention of such offences.

66. (1.) If any person, subject to the criminal jurisdiction of a Court, does any of the following things, namely:—

(a.) Wilfully, by act or threat, obstructs an officer of, or person executing any process of, the Court in the performance of his duty; or

(b.) Within or close to the room or place where the Court is sitting wilfully misbehaves in a violent, threatening, or disrespectful manner, to the disturbance of the Court, or to the intimidation of suitors or others resorting thereto; or

(c.) Wilfully insults any member of the Court, or any Assessor or juror, or any person acting as clerk or officer of the Court, during his sitting or attendance in Court, or in his going to or returning from Court: or

(d.) Does any Act in relation to the Court, or a matter pending therein, which, if done in relation to the High Court in England, would be punishable as a contempt of that Court;

he shall be guilty of a grave offence against this Order;

Provided that the Court, if it thinks fit, instead of directing proceedings as for an offence against this Order, may order the offender to be apprehended forthwith, with or without warrant, and on inquiry and consideration, and after the hearing of any defence which such person may offer, without further process or trial, may adjudge him to be punished with a fine not exceeding £10 or with imprisonment not exceeding twenty-four hours, at the discretion of the Court.

(2.) A Minute shall be made and kept of every such case of punishment, recording the facts of the offence, and the extent of the punishment. In the case of a District Court, a copy of the Minute shall be forthwith sent to the Court for Siam.

(3.) Nothing herein shall interfere with the power of the Court to remove or exclude persons who interrupt or obstruct the proceedings of the Court.

67. (1.) If an officer of the Court employed to execute an order loses by neglect or omission the opportunity of executing it, then, on complaint of the person aggrieved, and proof of the fact alleged, the Court may, if it thinks fit, order the officer to pay the damages sustained by the person complaining, or part thereof.

(2.) The order shall be enforced as an order directing payment of money.

68. (1.) If a clerk or officer of the Court, acting under pretence of the process or authority of the Court is charged with extortion, or with not paying over money duly levied, or with other misconduct, the Court, if it thinks fit, may inquire into the charge in a summary way, and may for that purpose summon and enforce the attendance of all necessary persons, as in an action, and may make such order for the repayment of any money extorted, or for the payment over of any money levied, and for the payment of such damages and costs, as the Court thinks fit.

(2.) The Court may also, if it thinks fit, on the same inquiry, impose on the clerk or officer such fine, not exceeding £5, for each offence, as the Court thinks fit.

(3.) A clerk or officer punished under this Article shall not be liable to an action in respect of the same matter; and any such action, if begun, shall be stayed by the Court in such manner and on such terms as the Court thinks fit.

Deportation.

69. (1.) Where it is proved that there is reasonable ground to apprehend that a British subject is about to commit a breach of the public peace—or that the acts or conduct of a British subject are or is likely to produce or excite to a breach of the public peace—the Court may, if it thinks fit, cause him to be brought before it, and require him to give security to the satisfaction of the Court, to keep the peace or for his future good behaviour, as the case may require.

(2.) Where a British subject is convicted of an offence before the Court, the Court for the district in which he is may, if it thinks fit, require him to give security to the satisfaction of the Court for his future good behaviour, and for that purpose may (if need be) cause him to be brought before the Court.

(3.) In either of the foregoing cases, if the person required to give security fails to do so, the Court may order that he be deported from Siam to such place as the Court directs.

(4.) The place shall be a place in some part (if any) of His Majesty's dominions to which the person belongs, or the Government of which consents to the reception of persons deported under this Order.

(5.) A District Court shall report to the Court for Siam any order of deportation made by it and the grounds thereof, before the order is executed. The Court for Siam may reverse the order, or may confirm it with or without variation, and in case of confirmation, shall direct it to be carried into effect.

(6.) The person to be deported shall be detained in custody until a fit opportunity for his deportation occurs.

(7.) He shall, as soon as is practicable, and in the case of a person convicted, either after execution of the sentence or while it is in course of execution, be embarked in custody under the warrant of the Court for Siam on board one of His Majesty's vessels of war, or, if there is no such vessel available, then on board any British or other fit vessel bound to the place of deportation.

(8.) The warrant shall be sufficient authority to the commander or master of the vessel to receive and detain the person therein named, and to carry him to and deliver him up at the place named according to the warrant.

(9.) If any master of a British ship, after a reasonable remuneration for the conveyance of a deported person has been tendered or paid to him, refuses or fails to carry such person to the place named, he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £50.

(10.) The Court may order the person to be deported to pay all or any part of the expenses of his deportation. Subject thereto, the expenses of deportation shall be defrayed in such manner as the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the Treasury, may direct.

(11) The Court for Siam shall forthwith report to the Secretary of State any order of deportation made or confirmed by it and the grounds thereof, and shall also inform His Majesty's Minister.

(12) If any person deported under this or any former Order returns to Siam without permission in writing to the Secretary of State (which permission the Secretary of State may give), he shall be deemed guilty of a grave offence against this Order; and he shall also be liable to be forthwith again deported.

Appeal and Reserved Case.

70. (1) Where a person is convicted before a District Court—

(a) If he considers the conviction erroneous in law, then, on his application, within the prescribed time (unless it appears merely frivolous, when it may be refused); or

(b) If the District Court thinks fit to reserve for consideration of the Court for Siam any question of law arising on the trial;

the District Court shall state a case, setting out the facts and the grounds of the conviction, and the question of law, and send it to the Court for Siam.

(2) When a person is convicted before a Judge of the Court for Siam, the preceding provisions of this Article shall apply and be read as if the Court for Siam were substituted for the District Court, and the Supreme Court for the Court for Siam.

71. (1) Where a case is stated under the last preceding Article, the Court, before whom the trial was had (in this Article referred to as the Court below), shall, as it thinks fit, either postpone judgment on the conviction, or respite execution of the judgment, and either commit the person convicted to prison, or take security for him to appear and receive judgment, or to deliver himself for execution of the judgment (as the case may require), at an appointed time and place.

(2) The Court for whose consideration the case is stated (in this Article referred to as the Court above), sitting without a jury or assessor, shall hear and finally determine the matter, and thereupon shall reverse, affirm, or amend the judgment given, or set it aside, and order an entry to be made in the Minutes that, in the judgment of that Court, the person ought not to have been convicted, or order judgment to be given at a subsequent sitting of the Court below, or make such other order as the Court above thinks just, and shall also give all necessary and proper consequential directions.

(3) The judgment of the Court above shall be delivered in open Court, after the public hearing of any argument offered on behalf of the prosecutor or of the person convicted.

(4) Before delivering judgment, the Court above may, if necessary, cause the case to be amended by the Court below.

(5) The Court above shall not annul a conviction or sentence, or vary a sentence on the ground—

(a) Of any objection which, if stated during the trial, might, in the opinion of the Court above, have been properly met by amendment at the trial; or

(b) Of any error in the summoning of assessors; or

(c) Of any person having served as assessor who was not qualified; or

(d) Of any objection to any person as assessor which might have been raised before or at the trial; or

(e) Of any informality in the swearing of any witness; or

(f) Of any error of informality which, in the opinion of the Court above, did not affect the substance of the case or subject the convicted person to any undue prejudice.

72. Where, under Article 70 (1), a case is stated by a District Court to the Court for Siam, the Court for Siam may, if it thinks fit, either before or after giving its decision on the case, refer it to the consideration of the Supreme Court, and the foregoing provisions shall apply as if the case had been stated to the Supreme Court.

73. There shall be no appeal in a criminal case to His Majesty the King in Council from a decision of the Supreme Court, except by special leave of His Majesty in Council.

Fugitive Offenders.

74. "The Fugitive Offenders Act, 1881," and "The Colonial Prisoners Removal Act, 1884," shall apply to Siam, as if Siam were a British possession and part of His Majesty's dominions.

Subject as follows:—

(a) His Majesty's Minister is hereby substituted for the Governor or Government of a British possession, and

(b) The Court for Siam is hereby substituted for a Superior Court of a British possession.

- (c) The Court for Siam and each District Court is substituted for a Magistrate of any part of His Majesty's dominions.
- (d) For the purposes of Part II of the said Act of 1881, and of this Article in relation thereto, Siam and the Straits Settlements shall be deemed to be one group of British possessions.

PART IV.—CIVIL MATTERS.

75. Subject to the provisions of this Order, the civil jurisdiction of every Court acting under this Order shall, as far as circumstances admit, be exercised on the principles of, and in conformity with, English law for the time being.

Procedure.

76. (1) Every civil proceeding in the Court shall be taken by action, and not otherwise and shall be designated an action.

(2) For the purposes of any statutory enactment or other provision applicable under this Order to any civil proceeding in the Court, an action under this Order shall comprise and be equivalent to a suit, cause, or petition, or to any civil proceeding, howsoever required by any such enactment or provision to be instituted or carried on.

77. (1) Every action shall commence by a summons, issued from the Court, on the application of the plaintiff, and served on the defendant (in this Order referred to as an original summons).

(2) Every application in the course of an action may be made to the Court orally and without previous formality, unless in any case the Court otherwise directs, or the Rules of Court otherwise provide.

(3) No action or proceeding shall be treated by the Court as invalid on account of any technical error or mistake in form or in words.

(4) All errors and mistakes may be corrected, and times may be extended, by the Court in its discretion, and on such terms as the Court thinks just.

78. (1) The sittings of the Court for the hearing of actions shall, where the amount of business so requires, be held on stated days.

(2) The sittings shall ordinarily be public, but the Court may, for reasons recorded in the Minutes, hear any particular case in the presence only of the parties and their legal advisers and the officers of the Court.

79. There shall ordinarily be no written pleadings; but the Court may at any time, if it thinks fit, order the plaintiff to put in a written statement of his claim, or a defendant to put in a written statement of his defence.

80. The evidence on either side may, subject to the direction of the Court, be wholly or partly oral, or on affidavit, or by deposition.

81. (1) Notwithstanding anything in this Order, the Court (for reasons recorded in the Minutes) may at any time do any of the following things as the Court thinks just:—

- (i) Defer or adjourn the hearing or determination of any action, proceeding, or application;
- (ii) Order or allow any amendment of any pleading or other document;
- (iii) Appoint or allow a time for, or enlarge or abridge the time appointed or allowed for, or allow further time for, the doing of any act or the taking of any proceeding.

(2) Any order within the discretion of the Court may be made on such terms respecting time, costs, and other matters as the Court thinks fit.

82. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Order, every action in the Court for Siam which involves the amount or value of £200 or upwards shall, on the demand of either party in writing, filed in the Court seven days before the day appointed for the hearing, be heard with a jury.

(2) Any other suit may, on the suggestion of any party, at any stage, be heard with a jury, if the Court thinks fit.

(3) Any suit may be heard with a jury if the Court, of its own motion, at any stage thinks fit.

(4) Where a jury is not employed, the Court for Siam may hear any action with or without assessors.

83. (1) A District Court shall (subject to the provisions of this Order) hear with assessors every action which involves the amount or value of £150 or upwards.

(2) In all other cases, a District Court may, as it thinks fit, hear the action either with or without assessors.

84. (1) After the issue of a summons by any Court, the decision of that Court may be given upon a special case submitted to the Court by the parties.

(2.) Any decision of a District Court may be given subject to a case to be stated by, or under the direction of, that Court for the opinion or direction of the Court for Siam.

85. Subject to the provisions of this Order and the Rules of Court, the costs of, and incident to, all proceedings in the Court shall be in the discretion of the Court, provided that if the action is tried with a jury the costs shall follow the event, unless the Court shall for good cause (to be entered in the Minutes) otherwise order.

Arbitration.

86.—(1) Any agreement in writing between any British subjects to submit present or future differences to arbitration, whether an Arbitrator is named therein or not, may be filed in the Court by any party thereto, and, unless a contrary intention is expressed therein, shall be irrevocable, and shall have the same effect as an order of the Court.

(2) Every such agreement is in this Order referred to as a submission.

(3) If any action is commenced in respect of any matter covered by a submission, the Court, on the application of any party to the action, may by order stay the action.

87.—(1) In any action—

(a) If all parties consent, or

(b) If the matters in dispute consist wholly or partly of matters of account, or require for their determination prolonged examination of documents or any scientific or local examination,

the Court may at any time refer the whole action, or any question or issue arising therein for inquiry and report, to the Registrar or any special Referee.

(2) The Report of the Registrar or special Referee may be adopted wholly or partially by the Court, and if so adopted may be enforced as a judgment of the Court.

(3) The Court may also in any case, with the consent of both parties to an action, or of any parties between whom any questions in the action arise (such consent being signified by a submission), refer the action or the portions referred to in the submission to arbitration, in such manner and upon such terms as it shall think reasonable or just.

(4) In all cases of reference to a Registrar, special Referee, or Arbitrator, under any order of the Court, the Registrar, special Referee, or Arbitrator shall be deemed to be an officer of the Court, and shall have such powers and authority, and shall conduct such reference or arbitration in such manner as may be prescribed by any Rules of Court, and subject thereto as the Court may direct.

88. Subject to the Rules of Court, the Court shall have authority to enforce any submission or any award made thereunder, and to control and regulate the proceedings before and after the award, in such manner and on such terms as the Court thinks fit.

Bankruptcy.

89. (1) Each Court shall, as far as circumstances admit, have, for and within its own district, with respect to the following classes of persons being either resident in Siam, or carrying on business there, namely, resident British subjects and their debtors and creditors, being British subjects, or foreigners submitting to the jurisdiction of the Court, all such jurisdiction in bankruptcy as for the time being belongs to the High Court and the County Courts in England.

(2) Proceedings in bankruptcy shall be originated by a summons to the party to be made bankrupt to show cause why he should not be adjudicated bankrupt, or by a summons issued by a debtor himself to his creditor, or any of his creditors, to show cause why he (the debtor) should not be adjudicated bankrupt.

(3) On or at any time after the issue of such a summons, the Court for Siam may stay any proceedings pending in any Court in any action, execution, or other legal process against the debtor in respect of any debt provable in bankruptcy, or it may allow such proceedings whether pending at the commencement of the bankruptcy or begun during the continuance of the bankruptcy, to proceed in such terms as the Court thinks fit.

(4) The Court may, on or at any time after the issue of such a summons, appoint a receiver or manager of the property of business of the debtor, or of any part thereof, and may direct immediate possession to be taken by an officer of the Court, or under the control of the Court, of that property or business, or of any part thereof.

Admiralty.

90. (1) The Court for Siam shall have Admiralty jurisdiction for and within the limits of this Order, and over vessels and persons coming within the same.

(2) The following enactments of "The Colonial Courts of Admiralty Act, 1890," that is to say, section 2, sub-sections (2) to (4); sections 5 and 6; section 16, sub-section (3); shall apply to the Court for Siam as if that Court were a Colonial Court of Admiralty, and as if Siam were a British possession; and for the purpose of this application the expressions "judgment" and "appeal" shall in the enactments so applied have the same respective meanings as are assigned thereto in section 15 of the said Act.

Matrimonial.

91. The Court for Siam shall, as far as circumstances admit, have for and within Siam, with respect to British subjects, all such jurisdiction in matrimonial causes except the jurisdiction relative to dissolution or nullity or jactitation of marriage, as for the time being belongs to the High Court in England.

Lunacy.

92.—(1) The Court for Siam shall, as far as circumstances admit, have for and within Siam, in relation to British subjects, all such jurisdiction relative to the custody and management of the persons and estates of lunatics, as for the time being belongs to the Lord Chancellor or other Judge or Judges in England intrusted by virtue of His Majesty's sign manual with the care and commitment of the custody of the persons and estates of lunatics, and also such jurisdiction as may be exercised in England by a judicial authority under the provisions of "The Lunacy Act, 1890," or any Act amending the same.

(2) A District Court shall, as far as circumstances permit, have in relation to British subjects, such jurisdiction relative to the custody and management of the persons and estates of lunatics as for the time being may be prescribed by Rules of Court, and until such Rules are made, and so far as such Rules do not apply, as may be exercised in England by a judicial authority and by the Masters in Lunacy under the provisions of "The Lunacy Act, 1890," or any Act amending the same.

(3) In any such case the District Court may, of its own motion, or on the application of any person interested, take or authorize such steps as to the Court may seem necessary or expedient for the immediate protection of the person and property of any person appearing to the Court to be a lunatic, and may, from time to time, revoke, or vary, or supplement any order or proceeding taken in the matter.

(4) A District Court shall report any proceedings under this Article to the Court for Siam, and shall thereafter proceed according to any directions of the Court for Siam.

(5) Sections 5 to 7 of "The Lunatics Removal (India) Act, 1851" (14 and 15 Vict., cap. 81), shall apply to Siam, with the substitution of "the Court for Siam" for "the Supreme Court of Judicature at any of the Presidencies of India."

Probate and Administration.

93. All real or immovable property situate in Siam, and belonging at the time of his death to any British subject, shall be deemed to be personal estate; and the devolution thereof in case of intestacy shall be regulated according to the law of England for the time being relating to personal estate.

94.—(1) The Court for Siam shall, as far as circumstances admit, have, for and within Siam, with respect to the wills and the property in Siam of deceased British subjects, all such jurisdiction as for the time being belongs to the High Court in England.

(2) A District Court shall have power to grant probate or letters of administration where there is no contention respecting the right to the grant.

(3) Probate or administration granted by a Court under this Order shall have effect over all the property of the deceased within Siam, and shall effectually discharge persons dealing with an executor or administrator thereunder, notwithstanding that any defect afterwards appears in the grant.

95. Section 51 of "The Conveyancing (Scotland) Act 1874," and any enactment for the time being in force amending or substituted for the same, are hereby extended to Siam, with the adaption following, namely:—

The Court for Siam is hereby substituted for a Court of Probate in a Colony.

96.—(1) Where probate, administration, or confirmation is granted in England, Ireland, or Scotland, and therein; or by a Memorandum thereon signed by an officer of the Court granting the same, the testator or intestate is stated to have died domiciled in England, Ireland, or Scotland (as the case may be), and the probate, administration, or confirmation is produced to, and a copy thereof is deposited with, the Court for Siam, the Court shall write thereon a certificate of that production and deposit under the seal of the Court; and thereupon, notwithstanding anything in this Order, the probate, administration, or confirmation shall, with respect to the personal property in Siam of the testator or intestate, have the like effect as if he had been resident in those dominions at his death, and probate or administration to his personal property there had been granted by the Court for Siam.

(2) Any person who, in reliance on an instrument purporting to be a probate, administration, or confirmation granted in England, Ireland, or Scotland, and to bear such a certificate of the Court for Siam as in this Article prescribed, makes or permits any payment or transfer in good faith, shall be, by virtue of this Order, indemnified and protected in respect thereof, in Siam, notwithstanding anything affecting the validity of the probate, administration, or confirmation.

(3.) The following shall be the terms of the certificate of the Court for Siam in this Article prescribed, namely:—

This probate has [or these letters of administration have, or this confirmation has] been produced in this Court, and a copy thereof has been deposited with this Court.

97.—(1.) Where a British subject dies in Siam or elsewhere, intestate, then, until administration is granted, his personal property in Siam shall be vested in the Judge of the Court for Siam.

(2.) The Court within whose jurisdiction any property of the deceased is situate shall, where the circumstances of the case appear to the Court so to require, forthwith on his death, or as soon after as may be, take possession of his personal property within the particular jurisdiction, or put it under the seal of the Court (in either case if the nature of the property or other circumstances so require, making an inventory), and so keep it until it can be dealt with according to law.

98. If any person named executor in the will of the deceased takes possession of and administers or otherwise deals with any part of the personal property of the deceased, and does not obtain probate within one month after the death, or after the termination of any suit or dispute respecting probate or administration, he shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £50.

99. If any person, other than the person named executor or an administrator or an officer of the Court, takes possession of and administers or otherwise deals with any part of the personal property of a deceased British subject, whether resident or not, he shall be deemed guilty of a contempt of Court, and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £50.

100. Where a person appointed executor in a will survives the testator, but either dies without having taken probate, or, having been called on by the Court to take probate, does not appear, his right in respect of the executorship wholly ceases; and, without further renunciation, the representation to the testator and the administration of his property shall go and may be committed as if that person had not been appointed executor.

101.—(1.) Where a British subject dies in Siam, any other such subject having in his possession, or under his control, any paper or writing of the deceased, being, or purporting to be, testamentary, shall forthwith bring the original to the Court within whose particular jurisdiction the death happens, and deposit it there.

If any person fails to do so for fourteen days after having knowledge of the death of the deceased, he shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine not exceeding £50.

(2.) Where it is proved that any paper of the deceased, being, or purporting to be, testamentary, is in the possession or under the control of a British subject, the Court may, whether a suit or proceeding respecting probate or administration is pending or not, order him to produce the paper and bring it into Court.

(3.) Where it appears to the Court, that there are reasonable grounds for believing that any person has knowledge of any paper being, or purporting to be, testamentary (although it is not shown that the paper is in his possession or under his control), the Court may, whether a suit or proceeding for probate or administration is pending or not, order that he be examined respecting it before the Court or elsewhere, and that he do attend for that purpose, and after examination order that he do produce the paper and deposit it in Court.

102. Where it appears to the Court that the value of the property or estate of a deceased person does not exceed £100, the Court may, without any probate or letters of administration, or other formal proceeding, pay thereout any debts or charges, and pay, remit, or deliver any surplus to such persons, subject to such conditions (if any) as the Court thinks proper, and shall not be liable to any action, suit, or proceedings in respect of anything done under this Article. Every proceeding of the Court under this Article shall be recorded in the Minutes.

Appeals.

103.—(1.) Where an action in the Court involves the amount or value of £50 or upwards, any party aggrieved by any decision of that Court, with or without Assessors, in the action shall have the right to appeal against the same, on such terms and conditions as may be prescribed by Rules of Court under this Order. The appeal lies from decisions of the District Court to the Court for Siam, and from original decisions of the Court for Siam to the Supreme Court.

(2.) In any other case the Court below may, if it seems just and expedient, give leave to appeal on like terms.

(3.) In any case the Court above may give leave to appeal on such terms as seem just.

104. Any party aggrieved by a decision of the Court of Siam, on appeal from a District Court, may appeal therefrom to the Supreme Court, on the like terms, and subject to the same conditions as in the case of an original decision of the Court for Siam, and the provisions of the last preceding Article shall apply accordingly, provided that the Supreme Court may in any case to which this Article relates issue any orders or give directions either to the Court for Siam or to the District Court.

Appeals to His Majesty in Council.

105.—(1.) Where a final Judgment or Order of the Supreme Court made in a civil action involves the amount or value of £500 or upwards, any party aggrieved thereby may, within the prescribed time, or, if no time is prescribed, within fifteen days after the same is made or given, apply by motion to the Supreme Court for leave to appeal to His Majesty the King in Council.

(2.) The applicant shall give security to the satisfaction of the Court to an amount not exceeding £500 for the prosecution of the appeal, and for such costs in the event of the dismissal of the appeal for want of prosecution as the Supreme Court may award, and for payment of all such costs as may be awarded to any respondent by His Majesty in Council, or by the Lords of the Judicial Committee of His Majesty's Privy Council.

(3.) He shall also pay into the Supreme Court a sum estimated by that Court to be the amount of the expense of the making up and transmission to England of the transcript of the record.

(4.) If security and payment are so given and made within two months from the filing of the motion-paper for leave to appeal, then, and not otherwise, the Supreme Court shall give leave to appeal, and the appellant shall be at liberty to prefer and prosecute his appeal to His Majesty in Council according to the Rules for the time being in force respecting appeals to His Majesty in Council from His Colonies, or such other Rules as His Majesty in Council from time to time thinks fit to make concerning appeals from the Supreme Court.

(5.) In any case the Supreme Court, if it considers it just or expedient to do so may give leave to appeal on the terms and in the manner aforesaid.

106.—(1.) Where leave to appeal to His Majesty in Council is applied for by a person ordered to pay money or do any other act, the Supreme Court shall direct either that the order appealed from be carried into execution, or that the execution thereof be suspended pending the appeal, as the Court thinks just.

(2.) If the Court directs the order to be carried into execution, the person in whose favour it is made shall, before the execution of it, give security to the satisfaction of the Court for performance of such order as His Majesty in Council may think fit to make.

(3.) If the Court directs the execution of the order to be suspended, the party against whom it is given shall, before an order for suspension is made, give security to the satisfaction of the Court for performance of such order as His Majesty in Council may think fit to make.

107. This Order shall not affect the right of His Majesty at any time, on the humble petition of a person aggrieved by a decision of the Supreme Court, to admit his appeal thereon on such terms and in such manner as His Majesty in Council may think fit, and to deal with the decision appealed from in such manner as may be just.

PART V.—PROCEDURE, CRIMINAL AND CIVIL.

108.—(1.) In every case, civil or criminal, Minutes of the proceedings shall be drawn up, and shall be signed by the Judge or Consular Officer before whom the proceedings are taken, and shall, where the trial is held with assessors, be open for their inspection and for their signature if concurred in by them.

(2.) These Minutes, with the depositions of witnesses, and the notes of evidence taken at the hearing or trial by the Judge or Consular Officer, shall be preserved in the public office of the Court.

109. The Judge of the Court for Siam may make Rules of Court for the regulation of all matters of civil and criminal procedure.

Provision may, amongst other things, be made by such Rules—

(a.) For prescribing forms or procedure;

(b.) For regulating the mode in which legal practitioners are to be admitted to practise as such;

(c.) For prescribing and enforcing the fees to be taken in respect of any proceedings under this Order, not exceeding, as regards any matters provided for by "The Consular Salaries and Fees Act, 1891," fees fixed and allowed from time to time by any Order in Council made under that Act;

(d.) For prescribing a scale of payments to be made to a complainant or witness, or a jury or assessors (in criminal cases only), and the conditions upon which an Order may be made by the Court for such payments;

(e.) For prescribing scales of costs to be paid to practitioners;

(f.) For taking and transmitting depositions of witnesses for use at trials in a British possession or in England.

Rules framed under this Article shall not have effect until approved by the Secretary of State, and, so far as they relate to fees and costs, sanctioned by the Treasury; but, in case of urgency declared in any such Rules with the approval of His Majesty's Minister, the same shall effect unless and until they are disapproved by the Secretary of State, and notification of such disapproval is received and published by the Judge.

Until such Rules and Forms have been made, or in relation to matters to which they do not extend, a Court may adopt and use any procedure or forms heretofore in use in the Consular Courts in Siam, and in force immediately before the commencement of this Order, with any modifications or adaptations which may be necessary.

110.—(1) The Court may, in any case, if it thinks fit, on account of the poverty of a party, or for any other reason, provisionally dispense with the payment of any fee in whole or in part.

(2) Payment of fees payable under any Rules to be made in pursuance of this Order, and of costs, and of charges and expenses of witnesses, prosecutions, punishments, and deportations and of other charges and expenses, and of fines respectively payable under this Order, may be enforced under order of the Court by seizure and sale of goods, and in default of sufficient goods, by imprisonment as a civil prisoner for a term not exceeding one month, but such imprisonment shall not operate as a satisfaction or extinguishment of the liability.

(3) Any bill of sale or mortgage, or transfer of property made with a view of avoiding seizure or sale of goods or ship under any provision of this Order, shall not be effectual to defeat the provisions of this Order.

111.—(1) Every person doing an act or taking a proceeding in the Court as plaintiff in a civil case, or as making a criminal charge against another person, or otherwise, shall do so in his own name and not otherwise, and either—

(a) By himself; or

(b) By a legal practitioner; or

(c) By his attorney or agent thereunto lawfully authorized in writing and approved by the Court.

(2) Where the act is done or proceeding taken by an attorney (other than a legal practitioner), or by an agent, the power of attorney, or instrument authorizing the agent, or an authenticated copy thereof, shall be first filed in the Court.

(3) Where the authority has reference only to the particular proceeding, the original document shall be filed.

(4) Where the authority is general, or has reference to other matters in which the attorney or agent is empowered to act, an authenticated copy of the document may be filed.

(5) Any person doing any act or taking any proceeding in the Court in the name or on behalf of another person, not being lawfully authorized thereunto, and knowing himself not to be so authorized, is guilty of a contempt of Court.

112.—(1) In any case, criminal or civil, and at any stage thereof, the Court, either of its own motion or on the application of any party, may summon a British subject to attend to give evidence, or to produce documents, or to be examined.

(2) If the person summoned, having reasonable notice of the time and place at which he is required to attend, and his reasonable expenses having been paid or tendered, fails to attend and be sworn, and give evidence, or produce documents or submit to examination accordingly, and does not excuse his failure to the satisfaction of the Court, he shall be guilty of an offence against this Order.

(3) If in any case, civil or criminal, a British subject wilfully gives false evidence on oath in the Court, or on a reference, he shall be deemed guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury.

113.—(1) Whenever under this Order any person is to be taken for trial or imprisonment to the Court for Siam, or elsewhere in Siam, or to Singapore, England or elsewhere, the Court or other authority by this Order authorized to cause him to be so taken, may for that purpose (if necessary) cause him to be embarked on board one of His Majesty's vessels of war, or if there is no such vessel available, then on board any British or other fit vessel, at any port or place, whether within or beyond the particular jurisdiction or district of that Court or authority, and in order to such embarkment may (if necessary) cause him to be taken, in custody or otherwise, by land or by water, from any place to the port or place of embarkment.

(2) The writ, order, or warrant of the Court, by virtue whereof any person is to be so taken, shall be sufficient authority to every constable, officer, or other person acting thereunder, and to the commander or master of any vessel of war, or other vessel (whether the constable, officer, or other person, or the vessel or the commander or master thereof, is named therein or not), to receive, detain, take, and deliver up such person, according to the writ, order, or warrant.

(3) Where the writ, order, or warrant is executed under the immediate direction of the Court or authority issuing it, the writ, order, or warrant shall be delivered to the

constable, officer, or other person acting thereunder, and a duplicate thereof shall be delivered to the commander or master of any vessel in which the person to whom the writ, order, or warrant relates is embarked.

(4) Where the writ, order, or warrant issues from the Court for Siam, and is executed by a District Court, a copy thereof, certified under the seal of the Court executing the same, shall be delivered to the constable, officer, or other person acting thereunder, and to the commander or master of any vessel in which the person taken is embarked; and any such copy shall be for all purposes conclusive evidence of the order of which it purports to be a copy.

114. Subject to the other provisions of this Order, all expenses of removal of prisoners and others from or to any place in Siam, or from or to Singapore, and the expenses of deportation and the expenses of sending of any person to England or elsewhere, shall be defrayed in such manner as the Secretary of State from time to time directs.

Any master of a British ship when required shall be bound to take such persons for a reasonable remuneration, to be determined by the Judge of the Court for Siam, and in case of non-compliance shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £50.

115. The following Acts, namely:—

“The Foreign Tribunals Evidence Act, 1856.”

“The Evidence by Commission Act, 1859.”

“The Evidence by Commission Act, 1885,” or so much thereof as is for the time being in force, and any enactment for the time being in force, amending or substituted for the same, are hereby extended to Siam, with the adaptation following, namely:—

In the said Acts the Court for Siam is hereby substituted for a Supreme Court in a Colony.

116. The following Acts, namely:—

“The British Law Ascertainment Act, 1859.”

“The Foreign Law Ascertainment Act, 1861,” or so much thereof as is for the time being in force, and any enactment for the time being in force, amending or substituted for the same, are hereby extended to Siam, with the adaptation following, namely:—

In the said Acts the Court for Siam is hereby substituted for a Superior Court in a Colony.

117. “The Public Authorities Protection Act, 1893,” shall extend and apply to Siam as if Siam were therein mentioned in place of the United Kingdom, and as if this Order and any other Order relating to Siam, and any Regulations or Rules made under any such Order were therein referred to, in addition to any Act of Parliament.

118. The Court for Siam may, if it thinks fit, order that a Commission do issue for examination of witnesses at any place out of Siam on oath, by interrogatories or otherwise, and may by order give such directions touching the time, place, and manner of the examination, or anything connected therewith, as to the Court appear reasonable and just.

PART VI.—BILLS OF SALE.

119. The provisions of this Order relating to bills of sale—

- (1) Apply only to such bills of sale executed by British subjects as are intended to affect chattels in Siam;
- (2) Do not apply to bills of sale given by sheriffs or others under or in execution of process authorizing seizure of chattels.

120.—(1) Every bill of sale must conform with the following rules (namely):—

- (a) It must state truly the name, description, and address of the grantor.
- (b) It must state truly the consideration for which it is granted.
- (c) It must have annexed thereto or written thereunder an inventory of the chattels intended to be comprised therein.
- (d) Any defeasance, condition, or declaration of trust affecting the bill not contained in the body of the bill must be written on the same paper as the bill.
- (e) The execution of the bill must be attested by a credible witness, with his address and description.

(2) Otherwise, the bill is void in Siam to the extent following, but not further (that is to say):—

- (a) In the case of failure to conform with the rule respecting an inventory, as far as regards chattels omitted from the inventory; and
- (b) In any other case, wholly.

(3.) The inventory, and any defeasance, condition, or declaration as aforesaid, respectively, is for all purposes deemed part of the bill.

121. A bill of sale conforming, or appearing to conform, with the foregoing rules, may be registered, if it is intended to affect chattels in Siam at the Consulate of the Consular district wherein the chattels are; within the respective time following and not afterwards (namely):—

- (1.) Within fourteen days after its execution, where it is executed in the Consular district wherein the chattels are;
- (2.) Within two months after its execution, where it is executed in Siam elsewhere than in that Consular district;
- (3.) Within six months after its execution, where it is executed elsewhere than in Siam.

122. Registration is made as follows: The original and a copy of the bill of sale, and an affidavit verifying the execution, and the time and place of execution, and the attestation thereof, and verifying the copy, are brought into the proper office of the Consulate; and the copy and affidavit are left there.

123. If a bill of sale is not registered at a place and within the time by this Order appointed and allowed for registration thereof, it is, from and after the expiration of that time, void in Siam to the extent following, but not further (that is to say):—

- (1.) As against trustees or assignees of the estate of the grantor, in or under bankruptcy, liquidation, or assignment for benefit of creditors; and
- (2.) As against all sheriffs and others seizing chattels under process of any Court, and any person on whose behalf the seizure is made; but only
- (3.) As regard the property in, or right to, the possession of such chattels comprised in the bill as, at or after the filing of the petition for bankruptcy or liquidation, or the execution of the assignment, or the seizure, are in the grantor's possession, or apparent possession.

124. Registered bills of sale affecting the same chattels have as among themselves priority in order of registration.

125. Chattels comprised in a registered bill of sale are not in the possession, order, or disposition of the grantor within the law of bankruptcy.

126. If in any case there is an unregistered bill of sale, and within or on the expiration of the time by this Order allowed for registration thereof, a subsequent bill of sale is granted affecting the same or some of the same chattels, for the same or part of the same debt, then the subsequent bill is, to the extent to which it comprises the same chattels and is for the same debt absolutely void, unless the Court is satisfied that the subsequent bill is granted in good faith for the purpose of correcting some material error in the prior bill and not for the purpose of unlawfully evading the operation of this Order.

127. The registration of a bill of sale must be renewed once at least every five years.

128. Renewal of registration is made as follows: An affidavit stating the date of and parties to the bill of sale, and the date of the original registration, and of the last renewal, and that the bill is still a subsisting security, is brought in to the proper office of the Consulate of original registration, and is left there.

129. If the registration of a bill of sale is not so renewed in any period of five years, then on and from the expiration of that period the bill is deemed to be unregistered.

130. The provisions of this Order relating to renewal apply to bills of sale registered under the Orders in Council repealed by this Order.

131. A transfer or assignment of a registered bill of sale need not be registered; and renewal of registration is not necessary by reason only of such a transfer or assignment.

132. Where the time for registration or renewal of registration of a bill of sale expires on a Sunday, or other day on which the office for registration is closed, the registration or renewal is valid if made on the first subsequent day on which the office is open.

133. If in any case the Court for Siam is satisfied that failure to register or to renew the registration of a bill of sale in due time, or any omission or misstatement connected with registration or renewal, was accidental or inadvertent, the Court may, if it thinks fit, order the failure, omission, or misstatement to be rectified in such manner and on such terms, if any, respecting security, notice by advertisement or otherwise, or any other matter, as the Court thinks fit.

134. The provisions of this Order apply to a bill of sale executed before the commencement of this Order.

135. The power conferred on the Judge of the Court for Siam by this Order of framing Rules from time to time, extends to the framing of Rules for prescribing and

regulating the making and keeping of indexes, and of a general index, to the registers of bills of sale, and searches in those indexes, and other particulars connected with the making, keeping, and using of those registers and indexes, and for authorizing and regulating the unregistering of any bill of sale, or the registering of any release or satisfaction in respect thereof.

PART VII.—KING'S REGULATIONS.

136. The Minister shall have power to make Regulations (to be called King's Regulations) for the following purposes, that is to say:—

- (a.) For the peace, order, and good government of British subjects within Siam in relation to matters not provided for by this Order.
- (b.) For securing the observance of any Treaty for the time being in force relating to any place within Siam, or of any native or local law or custom, whether relating to trade, commerce, revenue, or any other matter.
- (c.) For preventing the importation or exportation in British ships or by British subjects of any munitions of war, or any parts of ingredients thereof, where it appears to the Minister that such munitions of war are intended or are likely to be used against any Power with which His Majesty is at peace, or against His Majesty.
- (d.) For requiring Returns to be made of the nature, quantity, and value of articles exported from or imported into his district, or any part thereof, by or on account of any British subject who is subject to this Order, or in any British ship, and for prescribing the times and manner at or in which and the persons by whom, such Returns are to be made.

(2.) Any Regulations made under this Article may provide for forfeiture of any goods, receptacles, or things in relation to which, or to the contents of which, any breach is committed of such Regulations, or of any Treaty or any Native or local law or custom, the observance of which is provided for by such Regulations.

(3.) Any person committing a breach of any such Regulations shall, in addition to any forfeiture prescribed thereby, be liable, on conviction, to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months, or to a fine, or to both.

(4.) Any fine imposed for a breach of Regulations shall not exceed £50; provided that where the breach is of any Regulation relating to customs law, or to the importation or exportation of any goods, the fine may extend to a sum equivalent to treble the value of the goods in relation to which the breach is committed.

137. (a.) Regulations made under this order shall not have effect unless and until they are approved by a Secretary of State—save that, in case of urgency declared in any such Regulations, the same shall take effect before that approval, and shall continue to have effect unless and until they are disapproved by a Secretary of State, and until notification of that disapproval has been received and published by His Majesty's Minister.

(b.) That approval, where given, shall be conclusive, and the validity or regularity of any Regulations so approved shall not be called in question in any legal proceeding whatever.

138. (1.) All Regulations made under this Order, whether imposing penalties or not, shall be printed, and a printed copy thereof shall be affixed, and be at all times kept exhibited conspicuously in the public office of each Consulate in Siam.

(2.) Printed copies of the Regulations shall be kept on sale at such reasonable price as His Majesty's Minister from time to time directs.

(3.) A printed copy of any Regulations purporting to be made under this Order, and to be certified under the hand of the Minister, or under the hand and Consular seal of one of His Majesty's Consular officers in Siam, shall be conclusive evidence of the due making of such Regulations.

139. The respective powers aforesaid extend to the making of Regulations for the governance, visitation, care, and superintendence of prisons in Siam, and for the infliction of corporal or other punishment on prisoners committing offences against the rules or discipline of a prison; but the provisions of this Order respecting penalties, and respecting the printing, affixing, exhibiting, and sale of Regulations, and the mode of trial of charges of offences against the Regulations, do not apply to Regulations respecting prisons and offences of prisoners.

PART VIII.—REGISTRATION.

140. A register of British subjects shall be kept in the office of every Consulate in Siam.

141. Every British subject, resident or arriving in Siam, being of the age of 21 years or upwards, or being married, or a widower or widow, though under that age, may, subject to the provisions of this Order, be registered in a Consular register.

142. The registration of a man shall comprise the registration of his wife, or wives, if living with him; and the registration of the head of a family shall comprise the registration of all females or minors, being his relatives, in whatever degree, living under the same roof with him at the time of his registration.

143. A British subject resident in Siam shall not be registered elsewhere than in the register of the Consular district in which he resides; but a person arriving in Siam may be registered either in the register of the Consular district in which he first arrives, or in that of the district in which he goes to reside.

144. A person arriving in Siam, and not already registered, must apply for registration within one month after arrival; a person resident in Siam must apply for registration in January in every year: Provided that a person who fails to obtain registration within the time so limited may be registered at any time if he excuses his failure to the satisfaction of the Consular officer.

145. A person registered in any register of British subjects established under any Order in Council repealed by this Order, shall be registered under the provisions of this Order, unless the Consular Officer is satisfied, after enquiry, that the previous registration was erroneous, or that such person is not entitled to registration under the provisions of this Order.

146. The Consular officer shall on every registration give to the person registered a certificate of registration signed by him, and sealed with his Consular seal.

147. The name of a wife, if her registration is under the provisions of this Order comprised in her husband's, shall be endorsed on the husband's certificate.

148. The names and descriptions of females and minors, whose registration is under the provisions of this Order comprised in that of the head of a family, shall be indorsed on the certificate of the head of the family.

149. Every person applying to be registered under this Order shall, unless excused by the Consular Officer, attend personally for that purpose at the Consulate on each occasion of registration.

150. Every person shall, on every registration of himself, pay a fee of 2s. 6d., or such other fee as the Secretary of State from time to time appoint. The amount of the fee may be uniform for all persons, or may vary according to the position and circumstances of different classes if the Secretary of State from time to time so directs, but may not in any case exceed 5s.

151. If any British subject fails to obtain registration under the provisions of the Order, he shall not be entitled to be recognized or protected as a British subject in Siam but he shall, although not registered, be subject to the jurisdiction of His Majesty's Consular Courts in Siam.

Provisions affecting particular Classes of British Subjects.

152. A person, not of Asiatic descent, arriving in Siam and applying to be registered as a British subject, shall be so registered if the Consular officer is satisfied, after such inquiry as he may deem fit, that he is entitled to the status of a British subject.

153. A person of Asiatic descent arriving in Siam and applying to be registered as a British subject, shall be so registered if he (a) produces a passport as a British subject from British India or a British possession; or (b) files an affidavit or sworn declaration showing that he was born within His Majesty's dominions or within the territory of any Prince or State in India under the suzerainty or in alliance with His Majesty, or that he has been naturalized in the United Kingdom; and (c) in either case gives satisfactory evidence of his identity.

154. A person born in Siam, being the child of a person of Asiatic descent who arrived in Siam, may be registered as a British subject if it is proved that the father (a) was registered as a British subject at the time of the child's birth; or (b) being entitled was prevented from being so registered by causes for which he was not responsible.

Any child of a person registered under the provisions of this Article shall not be entitled to be registered as a British subject by reason only that his father and grandfather were so registered.

155. A person of Asiatic descent, being a native of Upper Burmah or of the British Shan States shall not be registered as a British subject if it appears that he arrived in Siam before the 1st January 1886, and has become domiciled there.

156. A woman, being the widow of a person of Asiatic descent, who was in his lifetime registered as a British subject, shall be registered as a British subject if her name appears on the last certificate given to her husband before his death, but not otherwise.

157. The Consular officer may, without fee, register any British subjects, being minors living in the houses of foreigners or Siamese subjects.

All registers kept under any Order repealed by this Order shall continue in force until superseded by registers kept under this Order.

PART IX.—INTERNATIONAL COURT.

Whereas by a Treaty made the 3rd day of September, 1883, between Her late Majesty Queen Victoria and His Majesty the King of Siam, it was amongst other things agreed as follows :—

"Article VIII. His Majesty the King of Siam will appoint a proper person or proper persons to be a Commissioner and Judge, or Commissioners and Judges, in Chiengmai for the purposes hereinafter mentioned. Such Judge or Judges shall, subject to the limitations and provisions contained in the present Treaty, exercise civil and criminal jurisdiction in all cases arising in Chiengmai, Lakon, and Lampoonchi, between British subjects, or in which British subjects may be parties as complainants, accused, plaintiffs or defendants according to Siamese Law: provided always that in all such cases the Consul or Vice-Consul shall be entitled to be present at the trial, and to be furnished with copies of the proceedings, which, when the defendant or accused is a British subject, shall be supplied free of charge, and to make any suggestions to the Judge or Judges which he may think proper in the interest of justice: provided also that the Consul or Vice-Consul shall have power at any time before judgment if he shall think proper in the interests of justice, by a written requisition under his hand, directed to the Judge or Judges, to signify his desire that any case in which both parties are British subjects, or in which the accused or defendant is a British subject, be transferred for adjudication to the British Consular Court at Chiengmai, and the case shall thereupon be transferred to such last-mentioned Court accordingly, and be disposed of by the Consul or Vice-Consul, as provided by Article II of the Supplementary Agreement of the 13th May 1856."

And whereas the IXth Article of the said Treaty provides for the decision of appeals from the said Commissioners or Judges;

And whereas in pursuance of the said Treaty His Majesty the King of Siam has from time to time appointed Commissioners or Judges for the purposes mentioned in the said Article, and civil and criminal jurisdiction has been and is exercised in Chiengmai subject to the limitations and provisions contained in the said Treaty:

And whereas in pursuance of powers reserved in the said Treaty, it was agreed between Her said Majesty and His Majesty the King of Siam that the limits within which the jurisdiction of the said Commissioners and Judges under, and for the purposes of, the said Treaty shall be extended to the Provinces of Muang Nan, Phre, Muang Thon, Raheng, Sawankaloke, Sukotai, Utaradit, and Pichai:

And whereas such limits of jurisdiction may hereafter be further extended:

It is hereby ordered as follows:—

158. In this Part the expression "the International Court" means the Court of any Commissioners or Judges exercising jurisdiction at Chiengmai in pursuance and under the provisions of the said recited Treaty as modified by any subsequent Agreement, whether made before or after the passing of this Order.

The expression "limits of the International Court" means the provinces and parts of provinces to which the jurisdiction of that Court for the time being extends.

159. With respect to any civil or criminal case arising within the limits of the International Court between British subjects, or in which British subjects may be parties as complainants, accused, plaintiffs or defendants, the principal Order shall not operate or have any effect so long as the said Treaty continues in force, unless and until such case shall have been transferred to the District Court at Chiengmai in manner provided by the said Treaty.

160. Where a case is so transferred, the District Court shall give such directions as seem proper for its determination, having regard to the proceedings (if any) in the International Court.

In a criminal case, if the accused is handed over by the International Court in custody, he may be detained in custody as if on the day on which he is handed over he had been arrested under a warrant of the District Court.

161. Where, in pursuance of the IXth Article of the said Treaty, an appeal is brought to Bangkok from any Siamese Judge or Judges, Commissioner or Commissioners, the Minister shall take such steps as may be directed by the Secretary of State, in order that the final decision on appeal may be recorded at Bangkok and duly transmitted to the Court from which the appeal is brought, and in order that effect may be given thereto by such Court.

PART X.—FOREIGN SUBJECTS AND TRIBUNALS.

162. (1) Where a Siamese or foreigner desires to institute or take in the Court an action against a British subject, or a British subject desires to institute or take in the

Court an action against a foreigner, the Court shall entertain the same, and shall hear and determine it, either by the Court sitting alone, or, if all parties desire, or the Court, having regard to its jurisdiction, thinks fit to direct, a trial with a jury or assessors, then with a jury or assessor, but in all other respects according to the ordinary course of the Court.

(2.) Provided that the Siamese or foreigner, if so required by the Court, first obtains and files in the Court the consent in writing of the competent authority on behalf of his own nation to his submitting, and does submit, to the jurisdiction of the Court, and, if required by the Court, give security to the satisfaction of the Court, and to such reasonable amount as the Court thinks fit, by deposit or otherwise, to pay fees, damages, costs, and expenses, and abide by and perform such decision as shall be given by the Court or on appeal.

(3.) A cross-action shall not be brought in the Court against a plaintiff, being a Siamese or foreigner.

(4.) Where a Siamese or foreigner obtains in the Court an order against a defendant being a British subject, and in another suit that defendant is plaintiff and the Siamese or foreigner is defendant, the Court may, if it thinks fit, on the application of the British subject, stay the enforcement of the order pending that other suit, and may set off any amount ordered to be paid by one party in one suit against any amount ordered to be paid by the other party in the other suit.

(5.) Where a plaintiff, being a Siamese or foreigner, obtains an order of the Court against two or more defendants being British subjects jointly, and in another action one of them is plaintiff and the Siamese or foreigner is defendant, the Court may, if it thinks fit, on the application of the British subject, stay the enforcement of the order pending that other action, and may set off any amount ordered to be paid by one party in one action against any amount ordered to be paid by the other party in the other action, without prejudice to the right of the British subject to require contribution from his co-defendants under the joint liability.

(6.) Where a Siamese or foreigner is co-plaintiff in a suit with a British subject who is within the particular jurisdiction, it shall not be necessary for the foreigner to give security for costs, unless the Court so directs, but the co-plaintiff British subject shall be responsible for all fees and costs.

163.—(1.) Where it is proved that the attendance within the particular jurisdiction of a British subject to give evidence, or for any other purpose connected with the administration of justice, is required in a Court of Siam or before a Siamese judicial officer or in a Court or before a judicial officer of a State in amity with His Majesty, the Court may, if it thinks fit, in a case and in circumstances in which the Court would require his attendance before the Court, order that he do attend in such Court, or before such judicial officer, and for such purpose as aforesaid.

(2.) A District Court, however, cannot so order attendance at any place beyond its particular jurisdiction.

(3.) If the person ordered to attend, having reasonable notice of the time and place at which he is required to attend, fails to attend accordingly, and does not excuse his failure to the satisfaction of the Court, he shall (independently of any other liability) be guilty of an offence against this order.

164. When a British subject invokes or submits to the jurisdiction of a Siamese or foreign Tribunal, and engages in writing to abide by the decision of such Tribunal, or to pay any fees or expenses ordered by such Tribunal to be paid by him, the Court for Siam or any District Court may, on such evidence as it thinks fit to require, enforce payment of such fees and expenses in the same manner as if they were fees payable in a proceeding by such person in that Court, and shall pay over and account for the same when levied to the proper Siamese or foreign authority, as the Court may direct.

PART X.—MISCELLANEOUS.

165. Where, by virtue of any Imperial Act or of this Order or otherwise, any provision of any Imperial Acts, or of any Law or of any Orders in Council other than this Order, are applicable in Siam, or any Form, Regulation, or procedure prescribed or established by or under any such Act or Law or Order, are made applicable for any purpose of this Order, such Act, Law, Order, Form, Regulation, or procedure shall be deemed applicable so far only as the constitution and jurisdiction of the Courts and the local circumstances permit; and, for the purpose of facilitating application, may be construed or used with such alterations and adaptations as may be necessary, and anything required to be done by, to, or before any Court, Judge, officer, or authority may be done by, to, or before a Court, Judge, officer, or authority having the like or analogous functions, or by, to, or before any officer designated by the Secretary of State or by the Court (as the case may require) for that purpose; and the seal of the Court may be substituted for any other seal; and in case any difficulty occurs in the application, it shall be lawful for the Secretary of State to direct by, to, or before whom and in what manner anything is to be

done, and such Act, Law, Order, Form, Regulation, or procedure shall be construed accordingly.

166. Nothing in this Order shall deprive the Court of the right to observe and to enforce the observance of, or shall deprive any person of the benefit of, any reasonable custom existing in Siam, unless this Order contains some express and specific provision incompatible with the observance thereof.

167. Nothing in this Order shall prevent any Consular officer in Siam from doing anything which His Majesty's Consuls in the dominions of any other State in amity with His Majesty are, for the time being, by law, usage, or sufferance, entitled or enabled to do.

168. Section 48 of "The Conveyancing and Law of Property Act, 1881" (which relates to the deposit of instruments creating powers of attorney in the Central Office of the Supreme Court in England or Ireland) shall apply to Siam with these modifications, that is to say: the Office of the Court of Siam is substituted for the Central Office, and Rules of Court under this Order are substituted for General Rules.

169. Sums of money, fines, forfeitures, or fees payable under this Order shall be calculated and paid in English money, or with the consent of the Court, in its equivalent in local currency, or bills of exchange approved by the Court.

170. Except as in this Order otherwise provided, all fees, dues, fines, and other receipts under this Order shall be carried to the public account, and shall be accounted for and paid as the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the Treasury, directs.

171. Not later than the 31st March in each year, the Judge shall send to the Secretary of State a report on the operation of this Order up to the 31st January in that year, showing for the then last twelve months the number and nature of the proceedings, criminal and civil, taken in the Courts under this Order, and the result thereof, and the number and amount of fees received, and containing an abstract of the registration list, and such other information, and being in such form, as the Secretary of State from time to time directs.

172. Each District Court shall at such time as may be fixed by Rules of Court to furnish to the Court for Siam an annual report of every case, civil and criminal, brought before it, in such form as the Court for Siam directs.

173.—(1.) A printed copy of this Order shall be always kept exhibited in a conspicuous place in each Consular office and in each Court-house.

(2.) Printed copies shall be sold at such reasonable price as the Minister directs.

(3.) Judicial notice shall be taken of this Order, and of the commencement thereof, and of the appointment of Consuls, and of the constitution and limits of the Courts and districts, and of Consular seals and signatures, and of any Rules made or in force under this Order, and no proof shall be required of any of such matters.

The provisions of "The Evidence Act, 1851" (24 & 25 Vict., cap. 99), sections 7 and 11, relating to the proof of judicial and other documents, shall extend and be applied for all purposes as if the Courts, districts, and places to which this Order applies were in a British Colony.

174.—(1.) The Orders in Council mentioned in the Schedule to this Order are hereby repealed, but this repeal shall not—

(i) Affect the past operation of those Orders, or any of them, or any appointment made, or any right, title, obligation, or liability accrued, or the validity or invalidity of anything done or suffered under any of those Orders, before the making of this Order;

(ii) Interfere with the institution or prosecution of any proceeding or action, criminal or civil, in respect of any offence committed against, or forfeiture incurred or liability accrued under or in consequence of any provision of any of those Orders, or any Regulation made thereunder;

(iii) Take away or abridge any protection or benefit given or to be enjoyed in relation thereto.

(2.) Notwithstanding the repeal of the Orders aforesaid, or any other thing in this Order, every Regulation, appointment, and other thing in this Article mentioned shall continue and be as if this Order had not been made; but so that the same may be revoked, altered, or otherwise dealt with under this Order, as if it had been made or done under this Order.

(3.) Criminal or civil proceedings begun under any of the Orders in Council repealed by this Order, and pending at the time when this Order comes into operation, shall, from and after that time, be regulated by the provisions of this Order, as far as the nature and circumstances of each case admits.

(4.) Lists of jurors and assessors in force at the passing of this Order shall continue in force until revised and settled under the provisions of this Order.

175.—(1.) This Order shall take effect at the expiration of one month after it is first exhibited in the public office of the Court for Siam.

(2.) For that purpose the Judge shall forthwith, on the receipt by him from the Minister of a certified printed copy of this Order, cause the same to be affixed and exhibited conspicuously in that office.

(3.) He shall also keep the same so affixed and exhibited during one month from that first exhibition.

(4.) Notice of the time of that first exhibition shall, as soon as practicable, be published at each of the Provincial Consulates in such manner as the Court for Siam may direct.

(5.) Proof shall not in any proceeding or matter be required that the provisions of this Article have been complied with, nor shall any act or proceeding be invalidated by any failure to comply with any of such provisions.

(6.) The day on which this Order so takes effect is in this Order referred to as the commencement of this Order.

(7.) Where this Order confers powers to make any appointment, Rules, or Regulations, or to do any other thing for the purposes of this Order, that power may be exercised at any time after the passing of this Order, so, however, that any such appointment, Rules, or Regulations shall not take effect before the commencement of this Order.

A. W. FITZROY.

Schedule.

Orders in Council Repealed.

The Siam Order in Council, 1889.

The Siam Order in Council, 1898.

The Siam (Registration) Order in Council, 1900.

L. W. DANE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

INDIAN EMPIRE.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 12th December 1903.

No. 156 (a) I. E.—His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire is pleased to announce that His Majesty the King, Emperor of India, has been graciously pleased to make the following appointment to the said Order :—

To be a Knight Grand Commander.

His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir CHARLES WALLACE ALEXANDER NAPIER Lord LAMINGTON, G.C.M.G., Governor of the Presidency of Bombay.

By order of the Grand Master,

L. W. DANE,

Secretary to the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 16th December 1903.

No. 7694-P.—Mr. H. Bhimasena Rau, Assistant Accountant General, Burma, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 5th of December, 1903.

*

Provided that for calendered grey goods 3 pils shall be added to the above values.

Figured or coloured goods.

	Tariff value per lb.
a.	p.
16. Bed-covers, quilts, twilled sheets, twilled chadars, and table cloths, with borders not over $\frac{1}{4}$ "	7 6
17. " " " " " " coloured warp or weft	8 6
18. " " " " " " " and "	9 6
19. Bed ticking, plain or drilled	9 0
20. Chadars, twilled, coloured (shawl checks)	12 9
21. " not twilled, coloured, calico weave, shawl pattern	10 3
22. Cholis and saris (coloured)	11 3
23. Cotton tweed, commonly called hunting cloth, plain or striped, including leheria, Thana susi, Thana twill, and Thana check	10 3
24. Other cotton tweeds and English checks, trouserings, and coatings	10 6
25. Drills and jeans, striped	8 6
26. " " " checked	9 3
27. Fents	7 3
28. Lungis, unbleached, coloured stripes and borders	8 6
29. " coloured	10 6
30. Madras cloth	9 6
31. " " (imitation)	9 3
32. " " twilled, checked, coloured warp and weft	9 9
33. " " handkerchiefs or lungis	12 3
34. Napkins, unbleached	8 0
35. " bleached	9 0
36. Susi, ordinary, coloured stripes grey ground	8 6
37. " " " weft	9 0
38. Ordinary susi checks, grey ground	9 6
39. " " " coloured warp or weft	9 9
40. Fancy dobby pattern checks, coloured warp and weft	10 9
41. Flannel pattern susi and dobby susi, grey weft	9 0
42. " " " " " " coloured weft	9 6
43. Towels, Turkish, unbleached	9 0
44. " " bleached	10 0
45. " " honeycomb, unbleached	7 9
46. " " " bleached	8 9
47. Zephyr cloth	9 3
48. " " striped and checked	10 9

Provided that any goods specified in the foregoing lists shall, when woven with borders of silk, be assessed to duty *ad valorem*.

SEPARATE REVENUE.**POST OFFICE.**

The 18th December 1903.

No. 7784-S. R. — In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 7 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that, with effect from the 1st January 1904, the following amendment shall be made in the rules published in the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 1429-C. S. R., dated the 30th March 1899, as amended by Notification No. 3566 S. R., dated the 4th August 1899:—

In Rule 1, under the head "*Registered Newspapers*" for the rates of postage given there *substitute* the following:—

For a newspaper not exceeding 6 tolas in weight	One quarter of an anna.
For a newspaper exceeding 6 tolas but not exceeding 20 tolas in weight	Half an anna.
For every additional 20 tolas or part of that weight	Half an anna.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE. ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS.

The 18th December 1903.

No. 7782-A.—Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.

Lakhs of Rupees

November 1903.

For the explanation of these heads, see *Gazette of India*, dated 22nd December, 1883, Part I, page 497.)

	IN NOVEMBER.		TO END OF NOVEMBER.		WHOLE YEAR.
	1903-1904.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.	1902-1903.	Budget, 1903-1904.
Civil Revenue.					
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	87	82	11,69	10,92	29,93
Opium	79	57	5,54	4,57	6,57
Salt	62	76	5,17	6,09	7,43
Stamps	47	43	3,60	3,50	5,32
Excise	53	47	4,73	4,16	6,75
Provincial Rates	24	21	2,01	1,94	4,18
Customs	46	46	3,68	3,81	5,42
Assessed Taxes	17	20	1,12	1,29	1,64
Forest (Madras, Bombay and Berar only)	3	4	34	28	56
Registration	3	3	33	33	48
Tributes from Native States	3	7	32	34	90
Other Civil Revenue	24	44	3,12	3,11	4,93
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	4,48	4,50	41,65	40,34	74,11
Civil Expenditure.					
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works	-53	-53	-2,60	-2,55	-3,87
Opium	-1	-1	-3,14	-2,29	-2,60
Famine Relief	...	-1	-2	-17	-7
Other Civil Expenditure	-2,21	-2,31	-18,78	-17,95	-32,98
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	-2,75	-2,86	-24,54	-22,96	-39,52
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments:					
[The figures comprise Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance transactions.]					
Post Office (Net: + Receipts more, - Receipts less, than issues)	+11	+11	+72	+61	+77
Forest, Marine (Net as above)	+6	+3	-2	-12	+2
Military Receipts	+3	+5	+45	+52	+72
Military Issues	-1,72	-1,56	-12,78	-11,69	-18,72
Public Works Department—					
<i>Receipts.</i>					
Ordinary Branches	+12	+12	+2,23	+2,12	} +31,59
State Railways	+2,04	+1,77	+15,16	+14,10	
East Indian Railway	+51	+47	+4,11	+3,84	} +1,82
Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways (Net as above)	+12	+11	+1,13	+94	
Telegraph	+7	+7	+52	+48	+76
TOTAL	+2,86	+2,54	+23,15	+21,48	+34,17
<i>Issues.</i>					
Ordinary Branches	-66	-70	-6,06	-5,95	} -29,02
State Railways	-1,09	-1,15	-9,97	-9,83	
East Indian Railway	-23	-22	-2,03	-2,03	} -16
Repayment of Guaranteed Railways surplus profits, etc.	...	...	-14	-12	
Telegraph	-10	-7	-64	-52	-89
TOTAL	-2,08	-2,14	-18,84	-18,45	-30,97
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS	-74	-97	-7,32	-7,65	-13,11
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.					
Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net: + Receipts more, - Receipts less, than payments)	...	...	+1,99	+1,48	+1,86
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	+39	-12	+72	-1,31	...
Currency Transfers for Gold in England	...	...	...	...	...
Exchange on Remittance Accounts	...	+1	+1	+1	...
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at Rs 15 per £	-2,39	-1,86	-19,24	-14,11	-25,60
Other debt heads (Net as above)	+39	+85	-34	-28	+1,75
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	-1,61	-1,12	-16,86	-14,21	-21,99
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES	-62	-45	-7,07	-4,48	-51
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	11,67	13,79	18,12	17,82	17,75
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	11,05	13,34	11,05	13,34	17,24

E. N. BAKER,
Secretary to the Government

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 18th December 1903.

APPOINTMENTS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 1188.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Army, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenants—

Arthur Mills Elloughton Henry Travis Walker, 2nd Battalion, Yorkshire Light Infantry, attached as a supernumerary to the 2nd Battalion, West Riding Regiment; officiating Squadron officer, 26th Cavalry. Dated 10th October 1903.

Henry Oswald Bell Wood, 2nd Battalion, Worcestershire Regiment, attached as a supernumerary to the 2nd Battalion, West Riding Regiment; Double Company officer, 8th Rajputs. Dated 17th November 1903.

Walter Robertson Coningham, 2nd Battalion, Welsh Regiment; officiating Double Company officer, 33rd Punjabis. Dated 3rd November 1903.

Francis Grey Oke Sanderson, 1st Battalion, Yorkshire Regiment, attached as a supernumerary to the 2nd Battalion, Royal Scots; Double Company officer, 126th Baluchistan Infantry. Dated 10th October 1903.

Second-Lieutenants—

Frederick George Kunhardt, 1st Battalion, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, attached as a supernumerary to the 1st Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment; Double Company officer, 74th Punjabis. Dated 9th November 1903.

Percy Alexander Maxwell, 2nd Battalion, South Lancashire Regiment; Double Company officer, 3rd Brahmans. Dated 19th November 1903.

Edward Luxon Henry Haughton, 1st Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment; Double Company officer, 78th Rifles. Dated 13th November 1903.

Frederick Curtis, 2nd Battalion, Yorkshire Regiment; officiating Double Company officer, 21st Punjabis, attached to the 22nd Punjabis. Dated 11th November 1903.

Second-Lieutenant Kunhardt is promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in the Indian Army, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 9th November 1903.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 1189.—The undermentioned Lieutenants of the Indian Medical Service, posted to the Commands noted against their names in Military Department Notification No. 855 of 1903, reported their arrival at Bombay on the date specified :—

Frederick Norman White (Bengal).

Charles Gibbons Seymour (Bengal).

Davis Heron (Punjab).

Thomas Corrie Rutherford (Punjab).

Henry Crewe Keates (Punjab).

Ernest Charles Taylor (Punjab).

Richard Arthur Needham (Madras).

James Kirkwood (Madras).

Alfred Whitmore (Madras).

2nd October 1903.

NATIVE ARMY.

25th Cavalry (Frontier Force).

No. 1190.—Jemadars Thakur Chand and Muhammad Zammurad Khan, appointed on probation in G. G. O. No. 951 of 1901, are confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 15th and 25th November 1901, respectively.

24th Punjabis.

No. 1191.—Jemadar Labh Singh, appointed on probation in G. G. O. No. 1024 of 1901, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 21st November 1901.

No. 1192.—The following direct appointment is made, with effect from the date of joining :—

12th Pioneers (The Kelat-A-Ghilsai Regiment).

Hari Ram, to be Jemadar on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 1193.—The following extract is published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated 27th November 1903, page 7748.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,
27th November 1903.

INDIAN ARMY.

Colonel Stewart Erskine Rolland is transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list.
Dated 7th November 1903.

PENSIONS.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 1194.—Conductor Henry McConachie, Supply and Transport Corps, has been transferred to the pension establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 1195.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Captain to be Major.

16th December 1903.

Alexander John Wogan Browne, 33rd Queen's Own Light Cavalry.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

12th December 1903.

Edmund Henry Salt James, 25th Cavalry (Frontier Force).

Ralph Ellis Carr Hall, 108th Infantry.

Herbert Percy Strong, 108th Infantry.

Reginald Seymour Thomas, 54th Sikhs (Frontier Force).

Jeremy Taylor Marsh, 9th Hodson's Horse.

Cecil Frederick Grant Lang, 31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

HOSPITAL ASSISTANT BRANCH.

Bombay Command.

No. 1196.—The undermentioned native military pupils having passed their final examination, are admitted into the service as third class Hospital Assistants, with effect from the 16th September 1903 :—

No. 276, Manilal Someshwar Pandya.

No. 277, Girjashanker Ishwarlal Oza.

No. 278, Mohanlal Gangaram Raja.

No. 279, Dhanshanker Surajram Smart.

No. 280, Lalshanker Khimashanker Vyas.

No. 281, Krishnaji Balvant Bhagwat.

No. 282, Vrojlal Umedram Panditt.

No. 283, Govind Dinkar.

No. 284, Shambhuprasad Dolatbhai Desai.

No. 285, Dalishanker Mulji Travadi.

No. 1197.—No. 60, second class Senior Hospital Assistant ranking as Jemadar, Solomon Samuel to be first class Senior Hospital Assistant ranking as Subadar;

No. 83, first class Hospital Assistant, Solomon Ezekiel to be second class Senior Hospital Assistant ranking as Jemadar,—

with effect from the 10th October 1903, *vice* No. 33, first class Senior Hospital Assistant ranking as Subadar, Shaik Dadoo Miya, retired.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Madras.

No. 1198.—Sub-Conductor Ernest Edward Price to be Conductor, and Sergeant Thomas Patrick Dillon to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 13th September 1903, *vice* Conductor Ernest Cope, transferred to the pension establishment.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 1199.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned regiments:—

11th Prince of Wales' Own Lancers.

Resaldar Sikandar Khan, *Khan Sahib* to be Resaldar-Major, Ressaidar Mir Baz Khan Bahadur to be Risaldar, Jemadar Muhammad Aslam Khan to be Ressaidar, and Kot-Dafadar Bichitar Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Muhammad Akram Khan, *Sardar Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st November 1903.

21st Prince Albert Victor's Own Cavalry (Frontier Force).

Kot-Dafadar Narayan Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Sundar Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st September 1903.

39th Central India Horse.

Jemadar Malik Sher Bahadur Khan to be Ressaidar and Woordie-Major, *vice* William Turner, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st August 1903.

No. 24 Hazara Mountain Battery (Frontier Force).

Jemadar Kaka Singh to be Subadar and Havildar-Major Futteh Mahomed to be Jemadar, *vice* Subadar-Major Akbar Ali, *Sardar Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 7th November 1903.

26th Punjabis.

Jemadar Muhammad Akbar to be Subadar, *vice* Umarjan transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th October 1903.

Queen's Own Corps of Guides.

Kot-Dafadar Ishar Singh to be Jemadar *vice* Dayal Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st November 1903.

RESIGNATIONS.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

HOSPITAL ASSISTANT BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 1200.—No. 886, second class Hospital Assistant Abdullah Khan is permitted to resign the service.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 1201.—Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Philip Picot, Indian Army, Supply and Transport Officer, 2nd class, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 4th November 1903.

[Military Department Notification No. 1158 of 1903, is cancelled.]

No. 1202.—The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the dates specified :—

Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Wapshare, Indian Army, supernumerary list,—5th November 1903.

Lieutenant-Colonel Walter Peter Carson, M.B., Indian Medical Service, Bombay,—28th January 1904.

No. 1203.—Lieutenant-Colonel Hazlett Allison, M.D., Indian Medical Service (Madras), is permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 23rd December 1903.

No. 1204.—Honorary Captain William Frederick Lyon, Deputy Commissary, Public Works Department, Bombay, is permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 12th October 1903.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, AND RESIGNATIONS.

Rangoon Naval Volunteers.

No. 1205.—Lieutenant John Alexander Polson resigns his commission.

Behar Light Horse.

No. 1206.—Second-Lieutenant John Bowman Norman to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 8th July 1903, *vice* Apperly, promoted.

Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

No. 1207.—Major Henry Alfred Handley Payne resigns his commission, with effect from the 24th November 1903.

Karachi Artillery Volunteers.

No. 1208.—Lieutenant Henry Willsher Rogers Harrison, to be Captain, with effect from the 11th November 1903, *vice* Captain A. Cumming, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Second-Lieutenant Arthur John Valentine Palmer, to be Lieutenant, *vice* Rogers-Harrison, promoted.

Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

Electrical Engineer Company.

No. 1209.—Bernard Triggs, Gentleman, to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 16th November 1903, to fill an existing vacancy.

Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles.

No. 1210.—Second-Lieutenant Frederick Arthur de Vere Robertson to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 20th April 1903, *vice* Adams, resigned.

2nd Punjab (Simla) Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1211.—Lieutenant William Douglas Braithwaite, supernumerary list, resigns his commission, with effect from the 16th November 1903.

1st Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1212.—Lieutenant Arthur Newall Tuck to be Captain, with effect from the 20th May 1903, *vice* Grice, promoted.

3rd (Cadet) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1213.—Charles Hanwith Horden, Gentleman, to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 14th September 1903, *vice* Little, resigned.

Bangalore Rifle Volunteers.

No. 1214.—Second-Lieutenant James Robert Campbell, to be Captain, with effect from the 1st November 1903, *vice* Atkinson, resigned.

Second-Lieutenant Charles Hennessy Pereira to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 1st November 1903, *vice* Toomey, promoted.

East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1215.—Major John Samuel Slater resigns his commission, with effect from the 6th November 1903, and is permitted on retirement to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the corps.

Naini Tal Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1216.—Second-Lieutenant Henry Moncrieff Smith, to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 1st October 1903, *vice* MacLeod, resigned.

Frederick Edward Lowe, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 1st October 1903, *vice* Smith, promoted.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1217.—Gray Rigge, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant to complete the establishment.

Thomas Hart Potts, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Stephenson, resigned.

Burma Railways Volunteer Corps.

No. 1218.—Lieutenant Henry Arthur Foy to be Captain, *vice* White, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Lieutenant Hugh Alexander Craig to be Captain, *vice* Stapleton, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Second-Lieutenant Henry Hughes to be Lieutenant, *vice* Foy, promoted.

Second-Lieutenant William Conyngham Cantrell, to be Lieutenant, *vice* Craig, promoted.

Roy Douglas Burne, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Cantrell, promoted.

John Abel Chapman, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Field, resigned.

William Corrie, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Paulson, resigned.

Arthur Evelyn Du Pre Moore, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Hughes, promoted.

George Augustus Hicks, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Cantor, promoted.

Bengal and North Western Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1219.—Major Gregory Marcar Gregory, V. D., resigns his commission, with effect from the 31st October 1903, and is granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel with permission to wear the uniform of the corps.

North Western Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1220.—In Military Department Notification No. 1142, of 1903, for "Charles John Keene, V.D." read "Charles James Keene, V.D."

Second-Lieutenant Alfred James Chase, to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 18th November 1903, *vice* Gardiner, transferred to the Lucknow Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Second-Lieutenant Arthur Terance Stowell, to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 18th of November 1903, *vice* Inglis, promoted.

South Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1221.—Second-Lieutenant John Goulburn Stuart resigns his commission, with effect from the 1st December 1903.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 66.—Commander St. L. S. Warden, Royal Indian Marine, is appointed to officiate as Port Officer, Bombay, *vice* Commander H. S. Black, Royal Indian Marine, on leave, with effect from the 11th November 1903.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 67.—Commander H. S. Black, Royal Indian Marine, Port Officer, Bombay, is granted furlough out of India on private affairs for six months, with effect from the date of disembarkation in Europe, under the Leave Rules contained in paragraph 130, Marine Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II.

No. 68.—The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant S. S. Higgins, Royal Indian Marine (m. c.) for three months.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 69.—The following promotions are made in the Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the dates specified:—

To be Chief Engineer on R400 per mensem.

Chief Engineer W. Torrie,—19th October 1903.

To be Engineer.

Assistant Engineer E. R. Abbott,—19th September 1903.

To be Lieutenants.

Sub-Lieutenant H. M. K. Moilliet,—

Sub-Lieutenant C. R. Goad,—

Sub-Lieutenant J. C. Ward,—

} 7th November 1903.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 18th December 1903.

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 28th November and 18th December 1903.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total un-claimed amount deposited.	Date to which claims will be received.
John Mark Carter (a)	Lieutenant.	2nd Battalion, The King's Shropshire Light Infantry.	26th July 1903	Intestate.	R s. p. 1,490 5 6	17th February 1904.

(a) Next-of-kin—
Father—George Carter, Esq.
Address—Cliffend House,
Scarborough.

E. G. BARROW, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 12th December 1903.

No. 464.—The services of Captain E. Barnardiston, R. E., Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, State Railways, are replaced temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 5th December 1903.

No. 465.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following promotion and reversion of Executive and Assistant Engineers attached to State Railways, with effect from the dates specified :—

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
Scott, E. A.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	Permanent .	16th November 1903.
Sisson, W. A. C.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, temporary rank.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	...	30th November 1903.

The 16th December 1903.

No. 467.—Mr. W. Chadwick, Superintending Engineer, 2nd class (temporary rank), State Railways, and Offg. Consulting Engineer for Railways, Burma, is appointed to officiate as Consulting Engineer to the Government of India, for Railways, Assam, during the absence of Mr. E. W. Arundel on leave, or until further orders.

No. 468.—Mr. J. E. Dallas, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, is, on return from leave, appointed to officiate as Consulting Engineer for Railways, Burma, with the rank of Officiating Superintending Engineer until further orders.

No. 469.—Mr. F. J. Puce, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, is, on return from leave, reposted to the office of the Examiner of Accounts, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

No. 470.—Messrs. William Alfred Charles Thorpe and Ernest Lynch Scott are appointed, under covenant, Assistant Locomotive Superintendents, in class III, grade 4, of the Superior Revenue establishment of State Railways, and their services are placed at the disposal of the Director of Railway Traffic for employment on the North Western Railway.

The 17th December 1903.

No. 471.—Mr. F. S. Old, Supervisor, 1st grade, State Railways, is appointed to the Provincial Service of the Engineer Branch of the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, and is posted to the North Western Railway.

A. BRERETON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT. IRRIGATION, ROADS, AND BUILDINGS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 14th December 1903.

No. 466.—Mr. E. D. Chanter, Examiner of Accounts, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Burma, during the absence of Mr. W. E. Curry on privilege leave, or until further orders.

The 18th December 1903.

No. 472.—*Corrigendum.*—In Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 466, dated the 13th October 1899, for "Vincent Major Griffiths" read "Vincent Mayor Griffiths."

SIDNEY PRESTON,
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 52.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1903.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 24th December 1903.

No. 3819.—His Excellency the Governor General is pleased to declare that the Consul for Guatemala shall as such, whether permanently or temporarily in office, have the privilege of private entrée to Government House at Calcutta.

(1085)

1 A

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 22nd December 1903.

No. 754.—Mr. M. Finucane, C.S.I., is permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 14th October 1903.

No. 759.—The services of Mr. L. Robertson, of the Indian Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, with effect from the date of his return from leave.

The 23rd December 1903.

No. 762.—The services of Mr. A. Williams, of the Indian Civil Service, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, are replaced at the disposal of the Foreign Department, with effect from the 3rd January 1904.

No. 764.—Mr. W. S. Marris, of the Indian Civil Service, Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, is appointed, sub. *pro tem.*, to be Deputy Secretary in that Department, with effect from the 3rd January 1904.

The 24th December 1903.

No. 766.—The services of Mr. C. G. Todhunter, of the Indian Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

MUNICIPALITIES.

The 22nd December 1903.

No. 224.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Provident Funds Act, 1897 (IX of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to extend the provisions of the said Act to the Provident Fund established by the Municipal Committee of Rangoon under section 38A, sub-section (1), clause (a), of the Burma Municipal Act, 1898 (Burma Act III of 1898, as amended by Burma Act II of 1903).

MEDICAL.

The 23rd December 1903.

No. 1418.—With effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his duties, Colonel B. O'Brien, M.D., I.M.S. (Bengal), is appointed to officiate as Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, United Provinces, during the absence on leave of Colonel C. H. Joubert, M.B., F.R.C.S., I.M.S. (Bengal), or until further orders.

JUDICIAL.

The 23rd December 1903.

No. 2177.—Mr. Satyendra Prasanna Sinha, Barrister-at-Law, is appointed to be Standing Counsel for the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, with effect from the 24th December 1903.

The 24th December 1903.

No. 2182.—The services of Mr. R. Greeven, of the Indian Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Legislative Department, with effect from the 1st January 1904.

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

FORESTS.

Calcutta, the 23rd December 1903.

No. 1483-F-244-3.—Mr. H. A. Hoghton, Officiating Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, Central Provinces, is granted privilege leave for 1 month and 22 days, combined with furlough for 4 months and 8 days, with effect from the 11th December 1903.

The following appointment is made during Mr. Hoghton's absence, or until further orders :—

Mr. C. P. Fisher, Deputy Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade, Punjab, to officiate as Conservator, 3rd grade, with effect from the 17th December 1903, the date on which he took over charge of the Southern Circle, Central Provinces.

J. WILSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 21st December 1903.

No. 1079-G.—Captain L. A. Forbes, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 15th December 1903, and is also granted special leave for three months, under Articles 233 and 316 of the Civil Service Regulations, in continuation of the privilege leave.

The 22nd December 1903.

No. 1087-G.—Major P. J. Lumsden, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, on being relieved of the duties of officiating Agency Surgeon of the 1st class and Administrative Medical Officer in Baluchistan, is posted as Agency Surgeon in Kota and Jhalawar.

No. 1088-G.—Captain W. E. Scott-Moncrieff, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), an officiating Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, is posted as Agency Surgeon in Haraoti and Touk.

The 23rd December 1903.

No. 5148-I. B.—Captain E. M. Hughes, 14th Murray's Jat Lancers, is appointed to be Inspecting Officer, Rajputana and Rampur Imperial Service Cavalry and Transport, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Major F. H. B. Commeline, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

No. 5452-I. B.—Captain B. P. Ellwood, 31st Lancers, is appointed to officiate as A-sistant Inspecting Officer, Central India Imperial Service Cavalry, with effect from the date of assuming charge and during the absence on leave of Captain A. H. O. Spence, or until further orders.

L. W. DANE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.

CUSTOMS.

Calcutta, the 23rd December 1903.

No. 7885-S. R.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 22 and 23 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), in modification of the tariff values fixed by the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), as amended by the Indian Tariff Act (1894) Amendment Act, 1896 (III of 1896), and as further altered from time to time by Notifications of the Governor General in Council, the Governor General in Council is pleased to fix, with effect from the 1st of January 1904, for the articles specified in column 2 of the schedule hereto annexed, the tariff values stated in column 4 of the said schedule.

Provided that nothing in this Notification shall affect any additional duty imposed under the powers conferred by sections 8A and 8B of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), as amended by the Indian Tariff Act Amendment Act, 1899 (XIV of 1899), the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1902 (VIII of 1902), and the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1903 (XII of 1903).

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF.)

GENERAL DUTIES.

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
Animals, living.				
1	HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, and all other living animals of all kinds	...	...	Free.
Articles of Food and Drink.				
2	COFFEE	cwt	27 0	Five per cent.
3	FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, except fresh fruits and vegetables not separately enumerated, which are free—			
	Almonds without shell	"	57 0	"
	" in the shell	"	17 0	"
	" (kagazi)	"	45 0	"
	Cashew or cajoo kernels	"	15 0	"
	Cocoanuts, Straits	thousand	65 0	"
	" others	"	30 0	"
	" kernel (khopra)	cwt	12 0	"
	Currants, in cases	"	13 0	"
	" in cans	"	26 0	"
	" other	"	14 0	"
	Dates, dry, in bags	"	6 4	"
	" wet	"	4 0	"
	" " in pots, boxes, and tins	"	8 0	"
	Figs, Persian, dried	"	13 0	"
	Garlic	"	4 0	"
	Hops . . . . .	...	...	Free.
	Pistachio nuts	cwt	40 0	Five per cent.
	Prunes, Bussora (álu-Bokhara)	"	23 0	"
	Raisins, black	"	8 0	"
	" kishmish	"	13 0	"
	" Munakka	"	9 0	"
	" other sorts . . . . .	...	ad valorem	"
	Walnuts	cwt	8 0	"
	All other sorts of fruits and vegetables . . . . .	...	ad valorem	"
4	GRAIN AND PULSE, including broken grain and pulse, but not including flour . . . . .	...	...	Free.
5	MINERAL AND AERATED WATERS, and all unfermented and non-alcoholic beverages . . . . .	...	ad valorem	Five per cent.
6	PROVISIONS, OILMAN'S STORES AND GROCERIES—			
	Bacon . . . . .	...	"	"
	Beef and Pork . . . . .	...	"	"
	Biche de mer . . . . .	...	"	"
	Butter	lb	1 4	"
	Cheese . . . . .	...	ad valorem	"
	China preserves in syrup	box of six jars	4 8	"
	" " dry, candied	lb	0 4 1	"
	Cocum	cwt	4 0	"
	Fish-maws . . . . .	...	...	Free.
	Flour . . . . .	...	ad valorem	Five per cent.
	Ghi	cwt	48 0	"
	Groceries not otherwise described . . . . .	...	ad valorem	"
	Margarine	lb	1 4	"
	Pork hams . . . . .	...	ad valorem	"
	Sago	cwt	6 8	"
	Shark-fins . . . . .	...	...	Free.
	Singally and sozille . . . . .	...	...	"
	Tapioca	cwt	9 0	Five per cent.
	Vinegar, European, in wood . . . . .	...	ad valorem	Two and one half per cent.
	" Persian	Imperial gallon	1 8	"
	" Indian	"	0 6	"
	All other sorts of provisions, oilman's stores and groceries . . . . .	...	ad valorem	Five per cent.
7	SPICES—			
	Betelnuts—Goa	cwt	11 0	"
	" —in the husk . . . . .	...	ad valorem	"
	" —all other sorts . . . . .	...	...	"
	Chillies, dry	cwt	13 0	"
	Cloves	"	40 0	"
	" stems and heads	"	8 0	"

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials— <i>concl'd.</i>		<i>R s.</i>	
12	DYEING AND TANNING MATERIALS— <i>concl'd.</i>	<i>lb</i>	1 12	Five per cent.
	Alizarine dye, dry, 60 per cent	"	2 0½	"
	" " " 70 "	"	2 4½	"
	" " " 80 "	"	2 12	"
	" " " 100 "	"	0 4½	"
	" " moist, 10 "	"	0 7	"
	" " " 16 "	"	0 8	"
	" " " 20 "	"	0 6½	"
	Aniline " " indigo blue	"	1 0	"
	" " dry	"	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
	" " salts	cwt	4 0	"
	Ayer bark	"	40 0	"
	Buzgand (gulpista)	lb	1 3	"
	Cochineal	"	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
	Gallnuts (myrabolams)	cwt	36 0	"
	" Persian	"	8 8	"
	Madder or manjit	"	5 4	"
	Orchilla weed	"	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
	Sappan wood and root	"	"	"
	Turmeric	"	"	"
	All other sorts of dyeing and tanning materials	"	"	"
	Metals and Manufactures of Metals.			
13	HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, including ironmongery and plated-ware, and also including machines, tools, and implements to be worked by manual or animal labour. [<i>Exceptions, which are free:</i> (i) Water-lifts, sugar-mills, oil-presses, and parts thereof, and any other machines and parts of machines ordinarily used in processes of husbandry, or for the preparation for use or for sale of the products of husbandry, which the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the <i>Gazette of India</i> , exempt; (ii) the following agricultural implements, when constructed so that they can be worked by manual or animal power, namely, winnowers, threshers, mowing and reaping machines, elevators, seed-crushers, chaff-cutters, root-cutters, horse and bullock gears, ploughs, cultivators, scarifiers, harrows, clod-crushers, seed-drills, hay-tedders, and rakes; (iii) the following articles used in the manufacture of cotton, namely, bobbins (warping), forks for looms, healds, heald cords, heald knitting needles, laces, lags and needles for dobbies, pickers (buffalo and others), picking bands, picking levers, picking sticks (over and under), reed pliers, reeds, shuttles (for power looms), springs for looms, strappings, and welt forks; (iv) box backs and swells and rough unshaped bobbin ends, when imported by or on behalf of a manufacturer or mill-owner, and certified by him to be intended exclusively for use in his mill.]	...	"	"
14	MACHINERY, namely, prime-movers and component parts thereof, including boilers and component parts thereof; also including locomotive and portable engines, steam-rollers, fire-engines and other machines in which the prime-mover is not separable from the operative parts (and component parts thereof), meaning machines or sets of machines to be worked by electric, steam, water, fire or other power not being manual or animal labour, or which before being brought into use require to be fixed with reference to other moving parts; and including belting of all materials for driving machinery. Provided that the term does not include tools and implements to be worked by manual or animal labour, and provided also that only such articles shall be admitted as component parts of machinery as are indispensable for the working of the machinery and are, owing to their shape or to other special quality, not adapted for any other purpose. <i>Note.</i> —Machinery and component parts thereof made of substances other than metal are included in this entry.	...	...	Free.
15	METALS, unwrought and wrought, and articles made of metals— Brass, orsidue and leaves, European " " " China . . . . .	... ... ...	<i>ad valorem</i> " "	Five per cent. " "

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*

GENERAL DUTIES—contd.

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Metals and Manufactures of Metals—contd.		R s.	
15	METALS, unwrought and wrought, and articles made of metals—contd.			
	" patent or yellow metal, sheathing, sheets, and plates	cwt	44 0	Five percent.
	" " (old) " " " "	"	28 0	"
	" sheets, flat or in rolls, very thin	"	135 0	"
	" wire	"	ad valorem	"
	" all other sorts	"	"	"
	Copper, bolt and bar, rolled	"	"	"
	" brazier's and sheets	cwt	53 0	"
	Copper, nails and composition nails	"	ad valorem	"
	" old	cwt	38 0	"
	" pigs, tiles, ingots, cakes, bricks, and slabs	"	50 0	"
	" sheathing, plate, and raised bottoms	"	55 0	"
	" China, white, copperware	"	1 2	"
	" foil or dampana, white, 10½ in. × 4½ in.	hundred leaves	1 14	"
	" " coloured, 10½ in. × 4½ in.	"	2 0	"
	" wire, including phosphor-bronze	"	ad valorem	"
	" all other sorts, unmanufactured and manufactured except current coin of the Government of India, which is free	"	"	"
	German silver	"	"	"
	Gold bullion and coin	"	"	Free.
	Gold leaf	"	ad valorem	Five percent.
	- Iron, anchors and cables	"	"	One percent.
	" angle, T, and channel, other than Lowmoor or Swedish	ton	110 0	"
	" " and T, other than Lowmoor or Swedish (if galvanised)	"	ad valorem	"
	" channel (if galvanised)	"	"	"
	" bar, Lowmoor and similar qualities	ton	370 0	"
	" " Swedish and similar qualities	"	160 0	"
	" " " " " " nail-rod, also round rod under half an inch in diameter	"	165 0	"
	" " other kinds	"	100 0	"
	" " " " " " nail-rod and round rod under half an inch in diameter	"	105 0	"
	" " " " " " (if galvanised)	"	ad valorem	"
	" beams, joists, pillars, girders, bridge-work, and other such descriptions of iron imported exclusively for building purposes	"	"	"
	" plate and sheet, Lowmoor and similar qualities	ton	460 0	"
	" " " " " " Swedish and charcoal	"	ad valorem	"
	" " " " " " and hoop, other kinds	ton	120 0	"
	" hoop, other kinds (if galvanised)	"	ad valorem	"
	" plate " " " " " "	ton	180 0	"
	" " " " " " (if tinned)	"	ad valorem	"
	" sheets " " " " " " (if galvanised)	ton	180 0	"
	" " " " " " (lead-coated)	"	ad valorem	"
	" bar, hoop, plate and sheet, Lowmoor and Swedish (if galvanised)	"	"	"
	" " (including angle, T, and channel) hoop, plate and sheet (tinned)	"	"	"
	" nails, rose, wire, and flat-headed	cwt	9 0	"
	" " other sorts (including galvanised or tinned)	"	ad valorem	"
	" nuts and bolts, also galvanised hooks and nuts for roofing	"	"	"
	" old	cwt	2 0	"
	" pig	"	ad valorem	"
	" pipes and tubes, including fittings therefor, such as bends, boots, elbows, tees, sockets, flanges, and the like	"	"	"
	" rails, chairs, sleepers, and fish-plates, other than those described in No. 59, also spikes (commonly known as dog spikes), switches, crossings, lever-boxes, clips, and tie-bars	"	"	"
	" rice-bowls	"	"	"
	" ridging, galvanised	"	"	"
	" rivets and washers, all sorts	"	"	"
	" wire, including fencing wire and wire rope, but excluding wire-netting	"	"	"
	" cans, tinned, when imported containing petroleum which is separately assessed to duty at one anna per Imperial gallon under No. 16	car	0 3	Five percent.
	" all other sorts, including wire-netting	"	ad valorem	"
	Lametta	"	"	"

SCHEDULE VI.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Metals and Manufactures of Metals—<i>concl'd.</i>		R a.	
15	METALS , unwrought and wrought, and articles made of metals— <i>concl'd.</i>			
	Lead, all sorts (except sheets for tea-chests which are free)	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	Five per cent.
	Quicksilver	lb	1 12	"
	Shot, bird	cwt	15 0	"
	Silver bullion or coin, except current coin of the Government of India, which is free	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
	Steel, anchors and cables	...	"	One per cent.
	Steel, angle, channel and spring	...	"	"
	bar and blooms	...	"	"
	" basic, all sorts, including galvanised or tinned sheets	...	"	"
	" beams, joists, pillars, girders, bridge-work and other descriptions of steel imported exclusively for building purposes	...	"	"
	" cast and blistered of any kind not specified in this number	...	"	"
	" hoop	ton	145 0	"
	" (if galvanised)	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
	" nails	...	"	"
	" nuts and bolts and nail-rods	ton	140 0	"
	" old	...	"	"
	" pipes and tubes, including fittings therefor, such as bends, boots, elbows, tees, sockets, flanges, and the like	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
	" plates and sheets	ton	120 0	"
	" " planished	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
	" " (if galvanised)	ton	180 0	"
	" " planished (if tinned or lead-coated)	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
	" rails, chairs, sleepers, and fish-plates other than those described in No. 59, also spikes (commonly known as dog spikes), switches, crossings, lever-boxes, clips, and tie-bars	...	"	"
	" rivets and washers, all sorts	...	"	"
	" T-bars	ton	110 0	"
	" " (if galvanised)	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
	" " (if tinned)	...	"	"
	" wire, excluding wire-netting	...	"	"
	" wire-rope	...	"	"
	" all other sorts, including wire-netting	...	"	Five per cent.
	Tin, block	cwt	100 0	"
	" foil, and other sorts	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
	Zinc or spelter, nails	...	"	"
	" " plates and other shapes, soft	cwt	19 0	"
	" " " " hard	...	16 0	"
	" " all other sorts	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
	All other sorts of metals	...	"	"
	Oils.			
16	PETROLEUM , including also naphtha and the liquids commonly known by the names of rock-oil, Rangoon oil, Burma oil, kerosene, paraffin oil, mineral oil, petroline, gasoline, benzol, benzoline, benzine, and any inflammable liquid which is made from petroleum, coal, schist, shale, peat or any other bituminous substance, or from any products of petroleum	Imperial gallon	...	One anna.
	" which has its flashing point at or above two hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer and is proved to the satisfaction of the Customs Collector to be intended for use exclusively for the batching of jute or other fibre or for lubricating purposes	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	Five per cent.
	" which has its flashing point at or above one hundred and fifty degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer and is proved to the satisfaction of the Customs Collector to be intended for use exclusively as fuel	...	"	"
	All other sorts of oil, animal or vegetable (including otto of all kinds), and mineral, including paraffin wax	...	"	"
	Other Articles, unmanufactured and manufactured.			
17	APPAREL , including drapery, haberdashery, and millinery, and military and other uniforms and accoutrements; but excluding cotton-hosiery (for which see No. 30) and boots and shoes (for which see No. 45) and excluding also uniforms, and accoutrements appertaining thereto, imported by a public servant for his personal use, which are free	...	"	"

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
Other Articles, unmanufactured and manufactured—<i>contd.</i>				
			<i>R a.</i>	
18	ART, WORKS OF, except (1) statuary and pictures intended to be put up for the public benefit in a public place, and (2) memorials of a public character intended to be put up in a public place, including the materials used, or to be used, in their construction, whether worked or not, which are free	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	Five per cent.
19	BAMBOOS, common, grass, hay, rushes, straw, and leaves	...	...	Free.
20	BOOKS, printed, including covers for printed books, maps, charts and plans, proofs, music, and manuscripts	...	...	"
21	BRISTLES AND FIBRE, for brushes and brooms	...	...	"
22	BRUSHES AND BROOMS, all sorts	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	Five per cent.
23	BUILDING AND ENGINEERING MATERIALS, namely, asphalt, bricks, and tiles, cement of all kinds, fire-clay, earthenware piping, lime, and other kinds, not otherwise described	...	"	"
24	CABINET-WARE AND FURNITURE	...	"	"
25	CARRIAGES AND CARTS, including motor cars, bicycles, tricycles, jinrikshas, bath chairs, perambulators, trucks, wheelbarrows, and all other sorts of conveyances, and component parts thereof, but excluding motor cars, designed to carry goods and containing a prime-mover, which are free	...	"	"
26	CHINESE AND JAPANESE-WARE, including lacquered-ware, but excluding earthenware, china, and porcelain (for which see No. 32)	...	"	"
27	CLOCKS, WATCHES, and other time-keepers, and parts thereof	...	"	"
28	COAL, COKE, AND PATENT FUEL	...	"	Free.
29	CORDAGE, Rope and Twine made of any vegetable fibre	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	Five per cent.
30	COTTON, AND ARTICLES MADE OF COTTON— Cotton, raw	...	...	Free.
	" twist and yarn	...	...	"
	" sewing thread	...	...	"
	" piece-goods, hosiery, and all other manufactured cotton goods not otherwise described	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	Three and one-half per cent.
31	EARTH, COMMON CLAY, AND SAND	...	...	Free.
32	EARTHENWARE (except earthenware piping, for which see No. 23), china, china clay, porcelain, and imitation or false coral	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	Five per cent.
33	FANS OF ALL KINDS, except common palm-leaf fans, which are free	...	"	"
34	FIREWORKS, all sorts, including fulminating-powder	...	"	"
35	FLAX, AND ARTICLES MADE OF FLAX, including linen-thread	...	"	"
36	FURNITURE, TACKLE, AND APPAREL, not otherwise described, for steam, sailing, rowing and other vessels	...	"	"
37	GUMS, GUM-RESINS, and articles made of gum or gum-resin— Copal	cwt	70 0	"
	Cutch and gambier	"	23 0	"
	Gamboge	"	1 12	"
	Gum Ammoniac	cwt	10 0	"
	" Arabic	"	14 0	"
	" Bdellium	"	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
	" Benjamin, ras	cwt	25 0	"
	" " cowrie	"	70 0	"
	" Bysabol (coarse myrrh)	"	20 0	"
	" Olibanum or frankincense	"	...	Free.
	" Persian (false)	cwt	10 0	Five per cent.
	Myrrh	"	38 0	"
	Rosin	"	5 8	"
	All other sorts of gums, gum-resins, and articles made of gum or gum-resin, including caoutchouc and gutta-percha	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	"

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
Other Articles, unmanufactured and manufactured—<i>contd.</i>				
			R a.	
38	HEMP, including Manila hemp, and articles made therefrom	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	Five per cent.
39	HIDES AND SKINS (except raw or salted hides and skins, which are free) including parchment and vellum, gold-beaters' skins, and all other descriptions of hides or skins	...	"	"
40	HORN articles made of, not otherwise described	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	Free. Five per cent.
41	INSTRUMENTS, APPARATUS, AND APPLIANCES, and parts thereof— Computing, Dental, Distilling, Diving, Drawing, Educational, Electric, Electric lighting, Galvanic, Measuring, Musical, Optical, Philosophical, Phonographic, Photographic (including materials for Photography), Scientific, Surgical, Surveying, Telegraphic, Telephonic, Typewriters, and all other sorts, except Telegraphic instruments and apparatus, and parts thereof, when imported by or under the orders of a railway company, and any instruments, apparatus, and appliances when imported by a passenger as part of his personal baggage and in actual use by him in the exercise of his profession or calling, which are free	...	"	"
42	IVORY AND IVORY-WARE— Unmanufactured— Elephants' grinders " tusks (other than hollows, centres, and points) each exceeding 20lb in weight, and hollows, centres, and points each weighing 10lb and over Elephants' tusks (other than hollows, centres, and points) not less than 10lb and not exceeding 20lb each, and hollows, centres, and points each weighing less than 10lb Elephants' tusks, each less than 10lb (other than hollows, centres, and points) Sea-cow or moye teeth, each not less than 4lb " " " 3lb and under 4lb " " " less than 3lb All other sorts, manufactured and unmanufactured	cwt " " " " " " " " "	350 0 750 0 650 0 500 0 200 0 185 0 135 0 <i>ad valorem</i>	" " " " " " " "
43	JEWELLERY AND JEWELS, including plate and other manufactures of gold and silver— Silver-ware, plain " embossed or chased } other than European All other sorts, except precious stones and pearls, unset, which are free	tola " ...	1 0 1 4 <i>ad valorem</i>	" " "
44	JUTE, raw " articles made of, except second-hand or used gunny bags, which are free	... ...	... <i>ad valorem</i>	Free. Five per cent.
45	LEATHER, and articles made of leather, including boots and shoes, harness and saddlery, except saddlery of a military pattern imported by an officer of His Majesty's regular forces and forming part of the equipment with which he is required to supply himself under Army Regulations, which is free	...	"	"
46	MANURES of all kinds, including animal bones	...	...	Free.
47	OILCAKE, also bran, fodder, and cattle-food of all kinds	...	...	"
48	OIL-CLOTH AND FLOOR-CLOTH, including lincrusta, linoleum, and tarpaulins	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	Five per cent.
49	PAINTS, COLOURS, PAINTERS' MATERIALS, and compositions for application to leather, wood, and metals— Lead, red, dry " white, dry Ochre, other than European, all colours Paints, composition " patent driers Turpentine Verdigris Vermilion, Canton Zinc, white, dry All other sorts, including glue and putty	cwt " " " " Imperial gallon box of 90 bundles ...	13 0 17 0 1 8 <i>ad valorem</i> " 3 0 <i>ad valorem</i> 115 0 <i>ad valorem</i> "	" " " " " " " " "

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
Other Articles, unmanufactured and manufactured—<i>contd.</i>				
50	PAPER, PASTEBOARD, MILLBOARD, AND CARDBOARD of all kinds, including ruled or printed forms and account and manuscript books, labels, advertising circulars, sheet or card almanacs, and calendars, Christmas, Easter, and other cards, including cards in booklet form, including also waste paper and old newspapers for packing	...	<i>R a.</i> <i>ad valorem</i>	Five per cent.
	" articles made of paper and papier-mâché	...	"	"
51	PERFUMERY— Gowla, husked and unhusked Kapurkachri (zedoary) Patch leaves (patchouli) Rose-flowers, dried Rose-water All other sorts, except perfumed spirit (for which see Schedule III)	cwt " " " Imperial gallon ...	40 0 12 8 28 0 13 0 2 0 <i>ad valorem</i>	" " " " " "
52	PITCH, TAR, AND DAMMER— Bitumen Dammer Pitch, American and European " coal Tar, American and European " coal " mineral . . . . .	... cwt ... cwt " " "	" 5 0 <i>ad valorem</i> 4 0 6 8 4 0 <i>ad valorem</i>	" " " " " "
53	PLANTS AND BULBS, living, also dried for herbaria	...	...	Free.
54	PRECIOUS STONES AND PEARLS, unset (including the stones generically known as Cambay stones, such as agates, cornelians, and onyx)	...	...	"
55	PULP of wood, straw, rags, paper and other materials	...	...	"
56	PRINTING AND LITHOGRAPHING MATERIAL, namely, presses, type, ink, brass rules, composing sticks, chases, imposing tables, and lithographic stones, but not including paper	...	...	"
57	RAGS . . . . .	...	...	"
58	RACKS for the withering of tea leaf . . . . .	...	...	"
59	RAILWAY MATERIAL for permanent-way and rolling-stock, namely, cylinders, girders, and other material for bridges, rails, sleepers, bearing and fish-plates, fish-bolts, chairs, spikes, crossings, sleeper fastenings, switches, interlocking apparatus, brake gear, couplings and springs, signals, turn-tables, weigh-bridges, engines, tenders, carriages, waggons, traversers, trollies, trucks, and component parts thereof; also the following articles when imported by or under the orders of a railway company, namely, cranes, water cranes, water tanks, and standards, wire and other materials for fencing: Provided that for the purpose of this exemption "railway" means a line of railway subject to the provisions of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, and includes a railway constructed in a Native State, under the suzerainty of His Majesty, and also such tramways as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the <i>Gazette of India</i> , specifically include therein	...	...	"
60	SEEDS— Castor Cummin " black Linseed Methi Mustard, rape, or sarson Poppy Quince, bihidána Til or jinjili All other sorts	cwt " " cwt " " " " " "	4 0 13 0 <i>ad valorem</i> 5 8 4 8 6 8 6 0 60 0 6 0 <i>ad valorem</i>	Five per cent. " " " " " " " "
61	SHELLS AND COWRIES— Chanks—large shells, for cameos " white, live " " dead . . . . .	... ... ...	<i>ad valorem</i> " "	" " "

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*concl'd.*GENERAL DUTIES—*concl'd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Other Articles, 'unmanufactured and manufactured—<i>concl'd.</i>		R s.	
61	SHELLS AND COWRIES—<i>concl'd.</i>		<i>ad valorem</i>	Five per cent.
	Cowries . . . . .	...	
	Cowries, bazar, common	cwt	3 8	"
	" yellow, superior quality	"	5 0	"
	" Maldivé	"	5 8	"
	" sankhla	"	60 0	"
	Mother-of-pearl, nacre . . . . .	...		Free.
	Nakhla	cwt	65 0	Five per cent.
	Tortoise-shell	lb	7 8	"
	" nakh	"	4 8	"
	All other sorts, including articles made of shell, not otherwise described . . . . .	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
62	SHIPS AND OTHER VESSELS for inland and harbour navigation, including steamers, steam-launches, boats, and barges, imported entire or in sections . . . . .	...	...	Free.
63	SILK AND ARTICLES MADE OF SILK—			
	Bokhara	lb	9 0	Five per cent.
	Floss	"	9 0	"
	Piece-goods . . . . .	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
	Sewing thread, China	lb	12 0	"
	Raw silk—Châharam, Cochin-China, and yellow Shanghai	"	5 4	"
	Mathow	"	2 8	"
	Other kinds of China	"	6 8	"
	Waste and Kachra	"	1 4	"
	Panjam	"	1 12	"
	Persian	"	5 0	"
	Siam	"	1 10	"
	All other sorts, including cocoons . . . . .	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
64	SOAP . . . . .	...	"	"
65	SPECIMENS ILLUSTRATIVE OF NATURAL SCIENCES , including also antique coins and medals . . . . .	...	...	Free.
66	STATIONERY , excluding paper (for which see No. 50) . . . . .	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	Five per cent.
67	STONE AND MARBLE , and articles made of stone and marble . . . . .	...	"	"
68	TALLOW AND GREASE , including stearine . . . . .	...	"	"
69	TEA CHESTS of metal or wood, whether imported entire or in sections, provided that the Customs-Collector is satisfied that they are imported for the purpose of the packing of tea for transport in bulk . . . . .	...	...	Free.
70	TEXTILE FABRICS not otherwise described . . . . .	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	Five per cent.
71	TOILET REQUISITES not otherwise described . . . . .	...	"	"
72	TOYS , including toy-books, and requisites for all games . . . . .	...	"	"
73	UMBRELLAS , parasols, and sunshades of all kinds . . . . .	...	"	"
74	WALKING STICKS and sticks for umbrellas, parasols, and sunshades, of all kinds, mounted and unmounted, driving, riding, and other whips, fishing rods and lines . . . . .	...	"	"
75	WOOD AND TIMBER (except fire-wood, which is free), and articles made of wood not otherwise described . . . . .	...	"	"
76	WOOL , raw . . . . .	...	...	Free.
	" articles made of, including felt . . . . .	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	Five per cent.
77	ALL OTHER ARTICLES , manufactured or unmanufactured, not described in this Schedule . . . . .	...	"	"

The 24th December 1903.

No. 7899-S.-R.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 8 A, 8 B, and 8 C of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), as amended by Acts XIV of 1899, VIII of

1902, and XII of 1903, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following amendments in the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department No. 7251-S. R., dated the 2nd December 1903, regarding certificates of production of sugar imported from countries which are parties to the Brussels Sugar Convention of 1902, namely:—

In rule 2, clause (c), and in Form A, before the word "production" the words "or prior to" shall be inserted.

E. N. BAKER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 25th December 1903.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY STAFF.

No. 1222.—Colonel G. F. Francis, Indian Army, Assistant Adjutant General, Lahore District, to officiate as Deputy Adjutant General, Bengal Command, *vice* Brigadier General A. R. Martin, C.B., officiating in command of the Peshawar District.—Dated 5th December 1903.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 1223.—Surgeon-General W. L. Gubbins, M.V.O., Army Medical Staff, to be Principal Medical Officer, Bombay Command, with effect from the 12th December 1903, *vice* Surgeon-General W. S. M. Price, Army Medical Staff, retired.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 1224.—Lieutenant-Colonel K. S. Dunsterville, R.A., Deputy Inspector-General of Ordnance, to be an officiating Inspector-General of Ordnance,

Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel A. L. M. Turner, R.A., Ordnance Officer, 1st class, to be an officiating Deputy Inspector-General of Ordnance;—

with effect from the 1st December 1903, *vice* Colonel J. L. Fixott, R.A., Inspector-General of Ordnance, on leave.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 1225.—In G. G. O. No. 700 of 1902 for "Codanda Iyannah" read "Codandra Iyannah."

DISMISSALS AND REMOVALS.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Bombay Command.

No. 1226.—The services of 3rd class Assistant Surgeon Frederick Charles Henry Dady are dispensed with on account of physical unfitness for further military service.

HOSPITAL ASSISTANT BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 1227.—The services of No. 827, 3rd class Hospital Assistant Gobind Sahai are dispensed with from the 29th March 1900, on account of physical disability.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 1228.—The following extracts are published for general information:—

"London Gazette" dated 1st December 1903, page 7939.

WAR OFFICE, PALM MALL,

1st December 1903.

MEMORANDA.

The undermentioned officers are granted the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army:—
Major and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel H. B. B. Watkis, Indian Army, an Assistant Adjutant-General in India. Dated 4th July, 1903.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. B. Fenton, Indian Army, an Assistant Adjutant-General in India.
Dated 5th July, 1903.

RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Major F. J. S. Lowry, late Indian Army, to be Major. Dated 2nd December, 1903.

ORGANISATION.

ARMY RESERVES.

No. 1229.—Second Lieutenant L. D. Horne, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, resigns his commission.

PENSIONS.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 1230.—Sub-Conductor John Robert Elam, Ordnance Department, was on temporary half pay from the 26th February 1903 to the 14th June 1903, inclusive.

PROMOTIONS.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 1231.—In G. G. O. No. 648 of 1903, under 4th Bombay Rifles, for "Color-Havildar Nana Jat" read "Color-Havildar Nand Jat".

No. 1232.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned regiments :—

10th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers (Hodson's Horse).

Risaldar Sher Baz Khan to be Risaldar Major, Ressaidar and Woordie-Major Sardar Khan to be Risaldar, Jemadar Uttam Singh to be Ressaidar and Woordie-Major, and Kot-Dafadar Gul Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Sultan Muhammad Khan, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 16th November 1903.

13th Duke of Connaught's Lancers.

Jemadar Karm Singh to be Ressaidar and Woordie-Major, *vice* Ram Sahae resigned, with effect from the 26th October 1903.

14th Murray's Jat Lancers.

Ressaidar and Woordie-Major Suraj Mal to be Risaldar, Jemadar Surat Ram to be Ressaidar, and Dafadar Sadda Ram to be Jemadar, *vice* Dhara Singh, deceased ; with effect from the 8th October 1903.

Ressaidar Phul Singh 1st, to be Risaldar, Jemadar Bhagwant Singh to be Ressaidar, and Kot-Dafadar Mansa Ram to be Jemadar, *vice* Malak Ram, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 1st November 1903.

Ressaidar Ramji Lal to be Woordie-Major, *vice* Suraj Mal, promoted ; with effect from the 8th October 1903.

16th Cavalry.

Ressaidar and Woordie-Major Chanda Singh, *Bahadur*, to be Risaldar, and Jemadar Bal Chand to be Ressaidar and Woordie-Major, *vice* Bishn Singh, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 1st November 1903.

41st Dogras.

Havildar Arjun to be Jemadar, to fill an existing vacancy ; with effect from the 27th May 1903.

43rd Erinpura Regiment.

Jemadar Sawaie to be Subadar and Havildar Durja Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Subadar Pita transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 12th July 1903.

Havildar Jora to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Bhajju, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st July 1903.

44th Merwara Infantry.

Jemadar Dhira to be Subadar and Havildar Shera to be Jemadar, *vice* Subadar Panna, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st August 1903.

56th Infantry (Frontier Force).

Jemadar Suhel Singh to be Subadar, *vice* Sharam Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 20th October 1903.

71st Coorg Rifles.

Jemadar Codandra Iyannah to be Subadar, and No. 68, Havildar Mookati Muttanna to be Jemadar, *vice* Subadar Raghava Naik, transferred to the 86th Carnatic Infantry, with effect from the 1st June 1903.

124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry.

Color Havildar Saidan Gul to be Jemadar, *vice* Sikandar Shah, resigned; with effect from the 5th October 1903.

MILITARY WORKS SERVICES.**ESTABLISHMENTS.**

No. 1233.—Mr. T. M. Shaw, Accountant, 1st grade, attached to the office of the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works Services, is granted the honorary rank of Assistant Examiner of Accounts.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.**FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.**

No. 70.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of leave by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

Commander G. J. Baugh, Royal Indian Marine, (M.C.) for two months.

Lieutenant W. B. Huddleston, Royal Indian Marine, (M.C.) for four months.

E. G. BARROW, *Major Genl.,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.**RAILWAYS.****NOTIFICATIONS.**

Calcutta, the 21st December 1903.

No. 475.—The following promotions and reversions are ordered in the Superior Accounts Branch :—

Name.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
Mr. C. S. B. Sinclair	Examiner, class IV, 3rd grade.	Examiner, class IV, 2nd grade.	Permanent	1903. 14th July.
Mr. J. Patch	Deputy Examiner, class I	Examiner, class IV, 3rd grade.	Ditto	Ditto.

Names.	From	To	Name of promotion.	With effect from
Mr. T. Ryan	Deputy Examiner, class I, temporary.	Deputy Examiner, class I.	Permanent	1903. 14th July.
Mr. E. A. Denny	Examiner, class II	Examiner, class I	Ditto	17th September.
Mr. F. G. Heaven	Examiner, class II, temporary.	Examiner, class II	Ditto	Ditto.
Mr. C. E. Ross	Examiner, class III, temporary.	Examiner, class III	Ditto	Ditto.
Mr. C. C. Swatenham	Examiner, class IV, 2nd grade.	Examiner, class IV, 1st grade.	Ditto	Ditto.
Mr. R. Srinivasa Iyer	Examiner, class IV, 3rd grade.	Examiner, class IV, 2nd grade.	Ditto	Ditto.
Pandit Harprasad Das	Examiner, class IV, 3rd grade, temporary.	Examiner, class IV, 3rd grade.	Ditto	Ditto.
Mr. F. J. Pruce	Deputy Examiner, class I, temporary.	Deputy Examiner, class I.	Ditto	Ditto.
Mr. W. B. Gray	Examiner, class I, temporary.	Examiner, class I	Ditto	7th October.
Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. R. Browne, R.E.	Examiner, class III	Examiner, class II	Ditto	Ditto.
Mr. G. C. Wolfe	Examiner, class III, temporary.	Examiner, class III	Ditto	Ditto.
Mr. A. L. Wright	Examiner, class IV, 2nd grade, and Examiner, class III, officiating.	Examiner, class IV, 1st grade, and Examiner, class III, officiating.	Ditto	Ditto.
Mr. W. A. T. Carnduff	Examiner, class IV, 3rd grade.	Examiner, class IV, 2nd grade.	Ditto	Ditto.
Mr. C. E. Hubbard	Examiner, class IV, 3rd grade, temporary.	Examiner, class IV, 3rd grade.	Ditto	Ditto.
Mr. T. P. Farrell	Deputy Examiner, class I, temporary.	Deputy Examiner, class I.	Ditto	Ditto.
Mr. W. Ogden	Examiner, class II	Examiner, class I	Temporary	Ditto.
Mr. H. H. D. Butterfield.	Officiating Deputy Examiner, class II.	Deputy Examiner, class I.	Ditto	Ditto.
Mr. A. H. Wollaston	Examiner, class IV, 2nd grade.	Examiner, class IV, 1st grade.	Permanent	22nd October.
Mr. J. E. Lacey	Examiner, class IV, 3rd grade.	Examiner, class IV, 2nd grade.	Ditto	Ditto.
Mr. W. C. Davis	Examiner, class IV, 3rd grade, temporary.	Examiner, class IV, 3rd grade.	Ditto	Ditto.
Mr. M. K. Mitra	Deputy Examiner, class I, temporary.	Deputy Examiner, class I.	Ditto	Ditto.
Mr. W. Ogden	Examiner, class I, temporary.	Examiner, class II	...	Ditto.
Mr. R. C. F. Volkers	Examiner, class II, temporary.	Examiner, class III	...	Ditto.
Mr. A. L. Wright	Examiner, class III, officiating.	Examiner, class IV, 1st grade.	...	Ditto.
Mr. R. M. Slane	Examiner, class IV, 3rd grade, temporary.	Deputy Examiner, class I.	...	Ditto.
Mr. H. H. D. Butterfield.	Deputy Examiner, class I, temporary.	Officiating Deputy Examiner, class II.	...	Ditto.
Mr. G. H. leMaistre	Examiner, class IV, 1st grade (supernumerary).	Examiner, class III (supernumerary).	Permanent	24th October.
Mr. H. H. D. Butterfield.	Officiating Deputy Examiner, class II.	Deputy Examiner, class I.	Temporary	19th November.
Mr. R. M. Slane	Deputy Examiner, class I.	Examiner, class IV, 3rd grade.	Ditto	21st November.
Mr. C. Muirhead	Examiner, class IV, 2nd grade.	Examiner, class IV, 1st grade.	Permanent	30th November.
Mr. P. T. R. Kellner	Examiner, class IV, 3rd grade.	Examiner, class IV, 2nd grade.	Ditto	Ditto.
Mr. S. C. Tomkins	Examiner, class IV, 3rd grade, temporary.	Examiner, class IV, 3rd grade.	Ditto	Ditto.
Mr. H. Davies	Deputy Examiner, class I, temporary.	Deputy Examiner, class I.	Ditto	Ditto.
Mr. F. C. W. Dover	Examiner, class IV, 1st grade.	Examiner, class III	Temporary	Ditto.
Mr. T. W. T. Wheeler	Deputy Examiner, class I	Examiner, class IV, 3rd grade.	Ditto	Ditto.

The 22nd December 1903.

No. 478.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 438, dated 25th November 1902, Mr. E. A. S. Bell, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, is confirmed in the appointment of Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department.

No. 479.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 104 Railways, dated 12th March 1903, Rai Sahib Milki Ram continued to officiate as a Store-keeper on the North Western Railway up to the 4th December 1903 inclusive.

The 23rd December 1903.

No. 483.—Rai Sahib Gopal Chandra Chattopadhyay, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, is permitted to retire from the service of Government under Article 441 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 5th October 1903.

No. 484.—Major C. S. Rose, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, State Railways, is, on return from leave, appointed to officiate as Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Lucknow, until further orders.

A. BRERETON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
IRRIGATION, ROADS AND BUILDINGS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 21st December 1903.

No. 473.—Mr. R. G. Kennedy, officiating Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, is appointed Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Honourable the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, Public Works Department, with effect from the 28th November 1903, but will continue to officiate as Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Public Works Department, until further orders.

No. 474.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions and reversion to and in the classes of Chief and Superintending Engineers attached to the Irrigation, Roads and Buildings Branch, with effect from the dates specified.

Names.	From	To	Name of promotion.	With effect from
Baker, H. V. S.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class, sub. <i>pro-tem.</i>	Superintending Engineer, 1st class.	Permanent	1903. 3rd September.
Frost, H. F. B.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, <i>temporary rank.</i>	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.	Ditto	Ditto.
Scobie, M. J.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, <i>temporary rank.</i>	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Ditto	28th September.
Abbott, Lieutenant-Colonel, H. E. S., D.S.O., R.E.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ivens, J. H. A.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Smithe, E. du Cane	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, and Chief Engineer, 3rd class, <i>temporary rank.</i>	Superintending Engineer, 1st class, and Chief Engineer, 3rd class, <i>temporary rank.</i>	Ditto	17th October.
Newton, W. G.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class.	Temporary	Ditto.
Boyce, H. G.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, <i>temporary rank.</i>	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Permanent	Ditto.
McLeod, N. F.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.	Ditto.	Temporary	Ditto.
Watts, G. K.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class, <i>temporary rank.</i>	Superintending Engineer, 1st class.	Permanent	9th November.
Hatten, J. J.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Ditto.	Temporary	Ditto.
Atkinson, R. P.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, <i>temporary rank.</i>	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Permanent	Ditto.
Nicolls, J. R. C.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.	Ditto	Temporary	Ditto.
Granville, H. C.	Officiating Superintending Engineer.	Ditto	Ditto	21st November.
Kennedy, R. G.	Chief Engineer, 1st class, <i>temporary rank.</i>	Chief Engineer, 1st class.	Permanent	28th November.

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
Field, G. M. R.	Chief Engineer, 2nd class, temporary rank, supernumerary.	Chief Engineer, 1st class, supernumerary.	Temporary	1903. 28th November.
Jacob, L. M.	Chief Engineer, 2nd class, temporary rank.	Chief Engineer, 1st class.	Ditto	Ditto.
Smithe, E. du Cane	Chief Engineer 3rd class, temporary rank.	Chief Engineer, 2nd class.	Ditto	Ditto.
St. Clair, Hon'ble L. M.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class.	Permanent	Ditto.
White, G. G.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, temporary rank.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Ditto	Ditto.
Frost, H. F. B.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Temporary	Ditto.
Leventhorpe, J. B.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade, and Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, temporary rank.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, and Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, temporary rank.	Permanent	Ditto.
Sweet, W. McM.	Officiating Superintending Engineer.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.	Temporary	Ditto.
Coode, M. P.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class.	Ditto	1st December.
Algie, W.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, temporary rank.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade.	Reversion	Ditto.
Marsh, H.	Chief Engineer, 1st class, temporary rank.	Chief Engineer, 1st class.	Permanent	3rd December.
Field, G. M. R.	Chief Engineer, 3rd class, supernumerary, and Chief Engineer, 1st class, temporary rank, supernumerary.	Chief Engineer, 2nd class, supernumerary, and Chief Engineer, 1st class, temporary rank, supernumerary.	Ditto	Ditto.
Jacob, L. M.	Chief Engineer, 3rd class, and Chief Engineer, 1st class, temporary rank.	Chief Engineer, 2nd class, and Chief Engineer, 1st class, temporary rank.	Ditto	Ditto.
Smithe, E. du Cane	Superintending Engineer, 1st class, and Chief Engineer, 2nd class, temporary rank.	Chief Engineer, 3rd class, and Chief Engineer, 2nd class, temporary rank.	Ditto	Ditto.
Colsbrook, H. W. V.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class, temporary rank.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class.	Ditto	Ditto.
Macdonald, W.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade and Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, temporary rank.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, and Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, temporary rank.	Ditto	Ditto.

The 22nd December 1903.

No. 477.—Mr. R. D. M. Lang, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh on leave, is permitted to retire from the service with effect from the afternoon of 8th December 1903, under the provisions of Article 457 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 480.—Mr. R. J. Bailey, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Burma, has been permitted to retire from the service with effect from the afternoon of the 6th December 1903, under the provisions of Article 649 of the Civil Service Regulations.

The 23rd December 1903.

No. 482.—Mr. Narain Das, a qualified student of the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Kurki, is appointed to the Provincial Service of the Engineer Branch of the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, with effect from the 3rd October 1903, and is posted to Rajputana and Central India.

TELEGRAPHS.

The 22nd December 1903.

No. 476.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (XIII of 1885), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following additions shall be made to the rules under the said Act, published with the Notification of

the Government of India in the Public Works Department (Telegraphs, No. 245, dated the 25th of June 1897, as subsequently amended, namely:—

To Rule 179 in Section III, the following shall be added—

(k) Germany *via* Suez.

(l) Muscat and offices on the Mekran Coast (inclusive of Jask).

The 23rd December 1903.

No. 481.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 1, sub-section (3), of the Indian Electricity Act, 1903 (III of 1903), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the said Act shall come into force on and with effect from the 1st January 1904.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 33 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1903 (III of 1903), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules applicable to the whole of British India, to regulate the generation, supply, and use of energy, and generally to carry out the purposes and objects of the said Act:—

PRELIMINARY.

Definitions.

1. In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

- (a) the expression "ampere" has the meaning assigned to it in the Order in Council, No 211 of 1894, made under the Weights and Measures Act, 1889 (52 & 53 Vict., c. 21);
- (b) the expression "consumer's wires" means any electric conductors on a consumer's premises which are connected with the service lines of the licensee at the consumer's terminals;
- (c) the expression "current" means an electric current;
- (d) the expression "cut-out" means any appliance for interrupting the transmission of energy through any conductor when the current rises above the amount which the conductor is intended to transmit, and includes a safety fuse or other automatic disconnector;
- (e) the expression "feeder" means a portion of any main used to convey energy from the source of supply to the point or points where it is distributed for use;
- (f) the expression "generator" means the dynamo or dynamos or other electrical apparatus used for the generation of energy;
- (g) the expression "motor" means any electric motor used for the conversion of energy;
- (h) the expression "pressure" means the difference of electric potential between any two conductors through which a supply of energy is given, or between any part of either conductor and the earth; and the expressions "low-pressure," "high-pressure," and "extra high-pressure" are used in relation to electric supply-lines, conductors, circuits and apparatus according to the conditions of the supply delivered through the same or particular portions thereof; that is to say,—
 - (i) where the conditions of the supply are such that the pressure in any trolley line or other conductor, used in direct electrical and mechanical connection with any tramcar, may at any time or under any condition of the supply exceed 600 volts, but cannot exceed 3,000 volts, the supply shall be deemed to be a "high-pressure supply";
 - (ii) where the conditions of the supply are such that the pressure in any main, used for purposes other than electric traction, may at any time exceed 600 volts, if continuous, or 300 volts, if alternating, but cannot exceed 3,000 volts whether continuous or alternating, the supply shall be deemed to be a "high-pressure supply";
 - (iii) where the conditions of the supply are such that the pressure may, on any system, exceed 3,000 volts, the supply shall be deemed to be an "extra high-pressure supply";

- (i) the expression "ohm" has the meaning assigned to it in the Order in Council referred to in clause (a);
- (j) the expression "the Act" means the Indian Electricity Act, 1903 (III of 1903);
- (k) the expressions "transformer," "transformed" and "transforming" are used in relation to any appliance by means of which energy of higher potential is converted to energy of lower potential, or *vice versa*; and
- (l) the expression "volt" has the meaning assigned to it in the Order in Council referred to in clause (a).

2. Where these rules require any metallic body to be "efficiently connected with earth" such body shall be connected with the general mass of earth in such manner as will ensure at all times an immediate and safe discharge of energy.

RULES AS TO THE SUPPLY OF ENERGY TO THE PUBLIC OR FOR ELECTRIC TRACTION UNDER PART II OF THE ACT.

AS TO LICENSES.

3. (1) Every application for a license shall be made in writing and shall be signed by or on behalf of, the applicant and addressed to the Secretary to the Local Government in the Public Works Department.
 Application for license.
- (2) Every such application shall be headed by a short title descriptive of the proposed undertaking (corresponding with that at the head of the advertisement hereinafter referred to in rule 7), and shall be accompanied by—
 - (a) six copies of the draft license as proposed by the applicant, with the annexure or annexures (if any) referred to therein;
 - (b) a copy of the map of the district or town published on a scale of not less than six inches to a mile, or, if there is no such published map, then a copy of the best map procurable, showing the boundaries of the proposed area of supply, and the streets and other places in, over, or along which it is proposed to place any electric supply-lines or other works;
 - (c) a statement describing any lands which the applicant proposes to acquire for the purpose of the license under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894;
 - (d) a list of any local authorities in whose districts the area of supply is situate;
 - (e) a list of any canals and navigable rivers which the applicant seeks power to cross;
 - (f) a statement of the capital proposed to be expended and employed in connection with the undertaking, and the mode in which such capital is to be provided;
 - (g) if the applicant is a company registered under any of the enactments relating to companies for the time being in force in the United Kingdom, or in any of the Colonies or Dependencies thereof, or in British India, or incorporated by an Act of Parliament or of the Governor General in Council, or by Royal Charter or Letters Patent, a copy of the memorandum and articles of association;
 - (h) a fee of Rs. 50 payable to the Secretary to the Local Government in the Public Works Department, to cover ordinary expenses: Provided that if, in consequence of enquiries or otherwise, additional expense is incurred, the amount shall be charged to the applicant and paid by him in addition to the said fee.
4. The applicant shall also deposit at his own office or at that of his agents, and at the office of every local authority within the proposed area of supply,—
 - (a) a copy of the map referred to in rule 3, sub-rule (2), clause (b), for public inspection, and
 - (b) a sufficient number of copies of the draft license to be furnished to all persons applying for them at a price not exceeding one rupee per copy.
5. (1) The draft license shall be in print, printed on one side only of the paper, and each annexure shall begin a new page.
 Form of draft license.
- (2) The name and address of the applicant for the license and of his agent (if any) shall be printed on the outside of the draft,

6. The draft license shall contain the following particulars, namely:—

- Contents of draft license. (a) the address and description of the applicant ;
 (b) a description of the proposed area of supply ;
 (c) a statement of the purposes for which the proposed supply is to be given ;
 (d) a general description of the proposed works and system of supply ;
 (e) a list of streets not repairable by the Local Government or by a local authority, and of railways, tramways and bridges, which the applicant seeks power to open, break up or interfere with ;
 (f) a list of the canals and navigable rivers which the applicant seeks power to cross ;
 (g) the proposed conditions of supply, including maximum prices, nature, and amount of supply (if limited), and the like ;
 (h) the proposed terms and conditions of purchase by any local authority concerned, and the periods after which the right to purchase is to endure ; and
 (i) any proposed modifications of the schedule to the Act to be made, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, under section 4, sub-section (1), clause (f), thereof.

7. (1) The applicant shall, within a week's time from the submission to the Local Government of the application under rule 3, publish notice of his application by public advertisement, accompanied by the following particulars, namely:—

- Advertisement of application and contents thereof.
 (a) the address and description of applicant ;
 (b) a description of the proposed area of supply ;
 (c) a statement of the purposes for which a supply is to be given ;
 (d) a general description of the nature of the proposed works ;
 (e) the names of any streets and other places in, over, or along which it is proposed to place any electric supply, lines or other works for the purposes of general supply ;
 (f) a list of any canals and navigable rivers which the applicant seeks power to cross ; and
 (g) the office of the applicant, or his agent (if any), and of every local authority within the proposed area of supply, at which copies of the map referred to in rule 3, sub-rule (2), clause (b), are deposited for public inspection and copies of the draft license, and of the license hereinafter referred to in rule 10, may, be obtained at a price not exceeding one rupee per copy.

(2) The advertisement shall be headed by a short title descriptive of the undertaking, and it shall state that every local authority, company, or person desirous of making any representation to the Local Government, or of bringing before it any objection respecting the application, may do so, by letter addressed to the Secretary to the Local Government in the Public Works Department, within two months of the date of issue of the newspaper containing the first advertisement.

(3) The advertisement shall be inserted in at least three successive issues of the same newspaper published or circulated in the proposed area of supply, or in such other newspaper as the Local Government may direct ; and once at least in the local official Gazette ; and the Local Government shall be advised as to the dates of such publication.

8. Where any person locally interested objects to the grant of a license applied for under these rules, the Local Government shall, if either the applicant or the objector so desires, hold a local enquiry, of which due notice shall be given ;

Provided that the Local Government may refuse to hold such an enquiry, if, in its opinion, the objection is of a trifling or vexatious nature.

9. Where a local authority, company, or person desires to have any clause inserted or other amendment made in the draft license, a statement of the same shall be delivered to the applicant, and also to the Local Government, within the time limited for objecting.

10. When a license has been granted under section 3 of the Act and delivered to the applicant, he shall forthwith deposit printed copies for public inspection in all the offices referred to in rule 4, and shall furnish copies to all persons applying for the same at a price not exceeding one rupee per copy, and shall further publish the same in such manner as the Local Government may direct.

11. Where a licensee desires the written consent of the Local Government under section 12, sub-section (1), of the Act to enable him to open or break up any street not repairable, by a local authority, or any railway or tramway, application for such consent shall be made

Application for written consent of Local Government to breaking up street, etc., to be also in writing.

in writing, and shall describe accurately the street, railway, or tramway which the applicant seeks power to open or break up, and the extent to which he proposes to open or break up the same.

AS TO THE PROTECTION OF PERSONS AND PROPERTY.

Inspection and testing.

12. (1) Where a license has been granted under section 3 of the Act, any Electric Inspector appointed under the Act may enter, inspect, and examine any place in which the Inspector has reason to believe that there are any appliances or apparatus, other than meters on consumers' premises, used by the licensee in the generation or supply of energy.

(2) The licensee shall afford at all times all reasonable facilities to any such Inspector to make such examinations and tests as may be necessary to ensure the due observance of the Act, the license and these rules; and shall, if and when required, forward to such Inspector all records of tests made by him under these rules.

13. The licensee shall provide all means for carrying out tests prescribed by or under the Act of the appliances or apparatus used in the generation or the supply and use of energy.

14. The pressure of a supply delivered to any one consumer, other than a tramway company, shall not exceed 250 volts at any two terminals, within reach of one another, and not under the sole control of the licensee, except with the written approval of the Local Government, which shall be given only on the joint application of the consumer and the licensee and subject to such further conditions as the Local Government may prescribe:

Provided that the licensee shall be deemed to have complied with the requirements of this rule so long as the pressure does not exceed the limit laid down in this rule by more than the amount of variation authorized under rule 72.

15. The pressure of a supply delivered to a transforming station, or to a transforming apparatus, on a consumer's premises may exceed 250 volts, but shall not exceed the limits of high-pressure, except with the written approval of the Local Government, which shall be given only on the joint application of the consumer and the licensee, and subject to such further conditions as the Local Government may prescribe.

16. Where the insulating material on any electric supply-line is protected wholly or partly by an external metallic covering, such metallic covering shall be efficiently connected with earth.

17. Every low-pressure main shall be tested by the licensee for insulation after having been placed in position, and before it is used for the purposes of supply, the testing pressure being at least double the maximum working pressure; and the licensee shall record the results of the tests of each main or section of a main or distributing main.

18. Suitable means shall be provided by the licensee for the immediate indication and localisation of leakage, and every leakage shall be remedied without delay.

19. (1) Where any portion of an electric supply-line or any support for an electric supply-line is exposed in such a position as to be liable to injury from lightning, the licensee shall adopt efficient means for protecting it against injury.

(2) Lightning arresters shall be capable of supporting successive discharges without attention.

High-pressure and extra high-pressure supply.

20. (1) No high-pressure circuit shall be brought into use unless the insulation of every part thereof has withstood the continuous application during one hour of pressure equal to, or exceeding, the maximum pressure to which it is intended to be subjected in use to the following extent, that is to say,—

- (a) in the case of every high-pressure electric supply-line, machine, device, or apparatus, 50 per cent. greater than the said maximum pressure, or,
- (b) in the case of extra high-pressure supply, equal to the said maximum working pressure in each case.

(2) The licensee shall make, and record the results of, every test prescribed by this rule.

21. In every case in which a high-pressure supply is transformed for the purpose of supply to one or more consumers, the best available automatic and quick-acting means shall be

provided by the licensee to protect the consumer's wires from any accidental contact with, or leakage from, the high-pressure system, either within or without the transforming apparatus.

Aërial lines.

22. The sectional area of the conductor, if of copper, in an aërial line shall not be less than the area of a No. 10 wire of the British Standard Wire Gauge, or, if of any other material, of such sectional area as to be of equivalent tensile strength.

23. The conductors of every aërial line shall be attached to supports at intervals not exceeding the following spans, namely :—

- (i) for a line of copper conductors of total section not exceeding one-quarter of a square inch, or equivalent weight of wires of other metals, 200 feet ;
- (ii) for a line of copper conductors of total section one-quarter to one-half of a square inch, or equivalent weight of wires of other metals, 175 feet ; and
- (iii) for a line of copper conductors of total section exceeding one-half of a square inch, or equivalent weight of wires of other metals, 150 feet :

Provided that in any specific instance where, in the opinion of an Electric Inspector, appointed under the Act, the circumstances do not admit of it, this rule shall not apply :

Provided, also, that the Local Government may in any license, or by order in writing modify this rule to such extent as it may think fit.

24. (1) Every support of an aërial line shall be of a durable material, firmly erected and, where necessary, properly stayed against forces due to wind pressure, change of direction of the line, or unequal lengths of span.

(2) The factor of safety of the aërial line shall, at the minimum temperature of the locality, be at least four, and the factor of safety of all other parts of the structure at least four under all conditions, the maximum possible wind pressure being taken at 50 lbs. per square foot.

(3) For cylindrical bodies, such as posts and wires, the effective area shall be taken as two-thirds of the total area exposed to pressure.

(4) Every support, if of metal, shall be efficiently connected with earth in so far as the nature of the ground in which the support is fixed makes this practicable.

25. Subject to the provisions of rules 65 and 66, no conductor of an aërial line shall be at a less height from the ground than 20 feet or within 5 feet measured horizontally or 7 feet measured vertically from any building or erection other than a support for the line, unless it has been brought into a building for the purpose of supply :

Provided that the Local Government may, by order in writing, permit any modification of this rule which it may consider necessary.

26. Except with the written approval of the Local Government and of the telegraph authority, aërial lines shall be carried along only one side of a street.

27. (1) Aërial service lines shall be led as directly as possible to insulators firmly attached to some portion of the consumer's premises and (unless surrounded or guarded by a suitable metallic guard efficiently connected with earth) at a distance not less than 5 feet therefrom.

(2) Such service lines shall not be accessible to any person without the use of a ladder or other special appliance, and from the point of attachment they shall be enclosed and protected in accordance with rules 43 to 45 as to a licensee's lines on a consumer's premises.

28. (1) Where an aërial line, other than a trolley wire for electric traction, crosses a street, the angle between the line and the direction of the street at the place of crossing shall be not less than 60 degrees, and there shall be no joint in any wire at the place of crossing.

(2) Where the width of the street exceeds 30 feet, a support shall be erected by the licensee on each side of it, and the space between the supports shall be as short as practicable.

(3) This rule shall not apply to service lines protected with a device, approved by the Local Government, for rendering any line harmless in case it breaks : and, where the rule applies, the Local Government may, by order in writing, permit any modification of it which it may consider necessary.

29. (1) Where an aërial line crosses, or is in proximity to, an aërial line belonging to another licensee, or to any telegraph wire not protected with a permanent insulating covering, adequate precautions shall be taken by the licensee against the possibility of his